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THE VISIT OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS TO PARIS: THE LOUIS XVI. MINUET IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS, VERSAILLES.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY SIR GEORGE NEWNIS, BART.

The most picturesque of the entertainments arranged for the British members of Parliament was the dance in Louis XVI. costume executed at Versailles by the sisters Mante, of the Paris Opéra. The performance was a surprise contrived by M. d'Estournelles de Constant,

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Mr. Jerome has a dreadful grievance which, for the life of me, I cannot understand. He complains that literary men are not encouraged to write serious plays, and concludes that everything flourishes on the stage except the British drama. But I have read somewhere that Mr. Jerome's novel, "Paul Kever," which is passing serious, languished for thirteen years without a publisher. It was not until Mr. Jerome had made a name by frivolous works—"Three Shrimps in a Bottle," and so forth—that "P. K." saw the light of print. Then why does not the author turn this experience to account in his dealings with theatrical managers? He has written light pieces, which did not lack popular favour. Why not go on with them until he is strong enough to make a manager accept something nice and gloomy? What was Mr. Pinero for years but a writer of skittish humours, "Dandy Dick," and the like? He established himself so strongly that when he began on the serious drama, the managers took it from him like lambs. Why does not Mr. Jerome go and do likewise, instead of delivering mournful lectures at the O. P. Club, as if the stage had done him some irreparable wrong?

And it is such an easy business, he says, this writing for the theatre, if only managers had the sense to appreciate what you write. "The tricks of the stage," according to Mr. Jerome, "can be learned in an afternoon." Can they, really? Then why didn't Stevenson learn them in his famous collaboration with Henley? Both had imagination, and one had a real sense of character; and yet they could not write successful plays. Mr. Pinero says that Stevenson treated the theatre as a toy, and would not apply his mind to it as a serious business, although he gave enormous pains to other things. That is a just criticism. The technique of play-writing cannot be picked up between luncheon and tea-time. To set your characters going, so that you give the necessary explanation of antecedents, and the momentum of the actual story, all within a few minutes after the rise of the curtain, demands a craft which the easy-going novelist wots not of. That excellent man can write lots of entertaining pages before he comes to the point. The dramatist must have his eye on the point in every line of the dialogue. Even in one of Mr. Jerome's afternoons, which are probably miracles of mental concentration, this art of blending character and story cannot be acquired. He may write novels until he is a hundred; but they will not qualify him to write such a dramatic masterpiece as the first act of "The Benefit of the Doubt," where the sense of life and personality grips you at once, and the illusion never falters.

Literature, says Mr. Jerome further, is absent from the stage. Dear me! Then who is going to put it there? And what does this humorist mean by literature? There are superior persons who tell us that Mr. Pinero is not a Congreve. Heaven be praised! Congreve wrote literature, but he certainly did not write drama. The essence of dramatic writing is that the diction shall be natural to the character. Congreve's characters have as much life as the Christmas doll, which rolls its china eyes when you give the sawdust a gentle squeeze. Puppets who spout the author's epigrams belong to an old convention, happily dead. Epigrams are also dead. If you knew a man in real life who had the vice of talking epigrams, you would take him to a lonely spot and give him his choice of the dagger or the bowl. At their best epigrams were mostly malicious and always false. How Whistler escaped a violent death has always puzzled me; but I think he had the art of persuading his friends that his epigrams were something else. Mr. Pennell tells us that Whistler was the only writer of our time who maintained "the tradition of Elizabeth and James"; and it is certain that the Elizabethans were too large for epigrams. Or does Mr. Pennell mean Elizabeth and Joseph?

In *Cornhill* Mr. Mortimer Menpes gives us the drollest account of "Jimmy" that has yet appeared. Mr. Menpes is not one of those "cowardly and anæmic" persons who, as Mr. Pennell says, practise a "judicial calm." He frankly revels in Whistler's humours, and the reader revels with him. When "the master" was President of the Society of British Artists, the fun was of Shaksperian magnitude. "It was incomparably witty, and I laughed at times until I cried, while my mirth was drowned by the angry shouts and complaints of the members about me." The British Artists wanted to talk; and wanted their President to listen. "But that was not Whistler's idea at all; he sat up there in his President's chair, and talked to them himself—talked to them for hours upon hours, brilliant, flowing, caustic talk—talk which made them stagger, and well-nigh swept them off their feet." There was an exhibition, and the British Artists wondered what the President, when he came, would say about their work. He said nothing about it; he never saw it; but he walked up to his own picture, and stared at it for fifteen minutes. "Suddenly he turned round,

beamed upon us, and uttered but two words—'Bravo, Jimmy!'—then took my arm, and hurried out of the gallery, talking volubly the while." Whistler at the hairdresser's was just as overpowering as among the pictures. He dipped his head in a basin, picked out his tuft of white hair and wrapped it in a towel, walked about for five or ten minutes, and combed the white lock into a feathery plume. "Then he would look beamingly at himself in the glass, and say two words, 'Menpes, amazing!'—and sail triumphantly out of the shop." I like Whistler's two words much better than his epigrams.

Does Mr. Menpes convey the impression of belittling "the master's" memory? Not a whit. He makes Whistler much more real than some panegyrics I have read. A humorist himself, Whistler seemed to cause a painful lack of humour in his admirers. But not in Mr. Menpes. He has the full relish of this remarkable personality; and the result is that you have such a sense of Whistler's achievement as you do not get from other sources. Whether he is combing that white plume, or standing on a ladder to paint the butterfly on the ceiling of his gallery, or instructing the British Artists, there is force in the man. He is executing his ideas all the time; the great decorative scheme, according to Whistler, is going forward; here is no pretender, trying to hide his impotence with eccentricity, but an artist with definite aims and most unconventional means. I doubt whether any elaborate biography can tell us much more of him. As for an epitaph, his own two words are enough—"Menpes, amazing!" That ought to go down in history with "Danton, no weakness!"

A giddy writer in the *Daily Chronicle* has extracted from the new volume of the Author's Edition of Mark Twain some remarkable passages on the American diplomatist's customary suit of solemn black. Amidst the dazzling frippery of a European Court, the representative of the Republic always wears the "swallow-tail," the "undertaker-outfit," the "solemn sables," in which he scuffles around in a "sea of vivid colour, like a mislaid Presbyterian in perdition." Mark Twain calls this "a loud ostentation of simplicity," which deceives nobody. It is "a declaration of ungracious independence": it says to the foreigner, "In Rome we do not choose to do as Rome does; we refuse to respect your tastes and traditions; we make no sacrifices to anyone's customs and prejudices; we yield no jot to the courtesies of life." These strong things seem to have been written at Vienna, where the spectacle of the American diplomatist's sorry garb among the gold and embroidery of Court ceremonial convinced Mark Twain that the "Republican Simplicity" of his country was a fraud of the worst kind. "We are the lavishest, and showiest, and most luxury-loving people on earth; and at our masthead we fly one true and honest symbol, the gaudiest flag the world has ever seen." When the Governor of Texas, who is doubtless a subscriber to this sumptuous edition of the great American humorist, comes to these denunciations of a great American tradition, does he murmur ruefully, "Mark's little joke, I guess," or does he drop volume twenty-three with a bang, and, striding up and down the library of his executive mansion, hotly declare, "Mark has been got at by the corrupt oligarchies of that old Europe?"

The giddy writer in the *Chronicle* suggests that the corrupt oligarchies are not much offended after all by the "swallow-tail" of Columbia's representatives. I am not so sure of that. There are dark hints in diplomatic circles that a statesman who rushed about the Continent, striving to organise a cabal against the United States about the time of the Spanish War, was implacable. He is reported to have said that his Government did not mind American competition; they had a tariff handy; but the constant apparition of "Republican Simplicity" at State dinners was past endurance. Peace had been with difficulty preserved by an illustrious personage, who gave a fancy-dress ball now and then in order that the American Ambassador might appear as Frederick Barbarossa or Ivan the Terrible. Well, the cabal failed owing to the firm intimation of our Foreign Secretary that his eye always rested peacefully on the American black coat in a wearisome blaze of uniforms. The statesman who wanted war took to his bed and died. His Government, I understand, is still resentful, and the fancy-dress balls of the peacemaker are so numerous that the American Ambassador at that Court has figured as all the tyrants in history. His Nero, I have heard, was fearsome to behold. Strange to say, the American newspapers have never had an inkling of this, or there would have been a debate in the Senate. Don't you see Senator Hale, holding that assembly spellbound with awe while he invokes the spirit of Benjamin Franklin, who introduced the "Republican Simplicity" of costume for American envoys abroad? Senator Hale would demand the recall of that recreant who masquerades as Nero. He would also insist that the twenty-third volume of Mark Twain should be burnt on the steps of the Capitol.

IN FAME'S BY-PATHS.

I.—PETER DE LA MARE: FIRST SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Towards the end of Edward the Third's reign it became necessary for the House of Commons to take a decided line. Owing to the severity of the rule of the Prince of Wales in Aquitaine and to his declining health and popularity, the French King, Charles V., had won many successes, and the English possessions in South-West France were steadily being conquered by the royal arms. Edward III., prematurely old and incapacitated by illness from taking any steps to restore the English fortunes abroad, had fallen under the influence of his mistress, Alice Perrers, and of a number of incapable courtiers. The maladministration of the Government was patent to all; the worldliness of the Church had led John Wycliffe to raise his voice against the conduct of the clergy and against the tyranny of Rome; while the unpopular but powerful John of Gaunt hoped out of the hurly-burly to secure his recognition as Edward's heir, to the exclusion of Richard, son of the Black Prince.

Such was the general situation in the year 1376—a notable year—in which the Parliament known as the "Good Parliament" first showed its power. That memorable assembly, like many of its successors, had to deal with obstruction; it had to ferret out and destroy abuses, it had to see that the newly adopted principle of hereditary succession was not tampered with.

It met in April 1376, and at once elected Peter de la Mare its Speaker. Peter was a country gentleman, and lord of the manor of Yatton, in Herefordshire. He now became the first Speaker of the Lower House on record. A capable man, endowed with the power of expressing his opinions eloquently, Peter de la Mare showed during his difficult period of office considerable wisdom, and, what endeared him to the mass of Englishmen, unusual boldness in the utterance of his views. He immediately sprang into popularity, and verses were written in his honour.

The situation which Parliament had to meet was full of pitfalls, and without the guidance of Peter de la Mare the Commons would have fared badly. John of Gaunt, with an eye to the succession, was posing as the supporter of Wycliffe and the opponent of the higher clergy. On the other side were ranged the Commons, who looked to the Prince of Wales to counteract the influence of Gaunt and to aid them in reforming the administration. The Prince, anxious to thwart Gaunt and his party, and to secure the succession for his son Richard, who was only nine years old, easily induced the Commons and the clergy to form a coalition against the then dominant party of the Duke of Lancaster. Foremost in the management of this business was Peter de la Mare. Under his guidance the Commons attacked the Government, and brought forward a long list of grievances. They complained of habitual embezzlement on the part of leading officials, of the evil condition of the finances, of the practice of extortion, and of fraudulent charges. There was no mistaking the temper of the Commons and their determination to strike at once and drastically at the root of all the evils under which the country was suffering. It is doubtful if even a War Office (if it had existed) could have escaped a thorough reform. The Government was forced to yield on all points, and Lord Latimer and Alice Perrers, being found guilty of jobbery, were convicted. The one was impeached, the other imprisoned. Though the subordinates were punished, the principal, who was none other than John of Gaunt, escaped scot-free. And it is a remarkable proof of his power that at this crisis, when his creatures were falling like ninepins, no man durst mention the name of the Duke.

To ensure the permanence of good government the Commons then proposed to strengthen the Privy Council by ten or twelve prelates and Lords, who should always be near the King's person and ready to give sound advice. Thus, to a great extent owing to the initiative of Peter de la Mare, valuable administrative reforms were carried out, and the Parliament, having by its action become intensely popular, acquired the title of "Good." A sudden and dramatic change now took place while the reform movement was in progress.

On June 8, 1376, the Prince of Wales died, and his death affected the whole position of affairs. At first no attempt to undo the work of the Commons was made, and on June 25, the King, at the request of the Lower House, presented the young Richard of Bordeaux as his heir. But evil days were at hand. In July, Parliament was prorogued, and John of Gaunt eagerly seized the helm. Alice Perrers and Lord Latimer were restored, and Peter de la Mare was imprisoned in Nottingham Castle. Though the Londoners were furious, and tumults occurred, in prison Peter remained for nearly two years, and John of Gaunt was supreme. On the accession of Richard II. Peter was released, and, being again elected for Hereford, was a second time chosen Speaker. He showed the same boldness as of yore, and the Rolls of Parliament record his opening speech. Alice Perrers, who, it is said, had urged in 1376 that he should be put to death, was condemned to banishment and forfeiture of goods—a sentence afterwards reversed; the due observance of the laws was insisted upon, and a responsible Council to administer the affairs of the kingdom was selected. In five successive Parliaments (1380-83) Peter de la Mare sat for Hereford, and we then lose sight of him.

Though the importance of the Good Parliament is fully recognised by all Constitutional historians, little notice is ever taken of the man who steered so ably the ship of the Constitution. Without Peter de la Mare the Parliament of 1376 would never have been known as the Good Parliament. The House of Commons without him would have been like a rudderless ship, and John of Gaunt might have succeeded Edward III. Peter de la Mare was the first of an illustrious band of Speakers, and none is more worthy of a niche in the Temple of Fame.

ARTHUR HASSALL.

PROGRESS OF THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Lord Rosebery, speaking in South London, said that Mr. Chamberlain had discovered a disease which did not exist, and proposed to apply a remedy which was worse than the disease. The Board of Trade Blue Book was fatal to Mr. Chamberlain's assumptions. He asked for a commercial dictatorship, and his policy led logically to State Socialism. The world was our granary, and the prosperity of the country was identified with the free loaf. Lord Rosebery dwelt upon the imports of Canadian bounty-fed pig-iron, and asked how Mr. Chamberlain was going to meet this "Imperial dump," which was more serious than the "dumping" of all the foreign countries in this particular commodity. A remarkable demonstration occurred when Lord Rosebery asked, "Will this Government fool the people again?" A voice cried, "Not if they have you to lead them," and the great meeting broke into a storm of acclamation. Lord Rosebery, however, pursued the course of his speech without any intimation of his views as to the leadership of the Liberal party.

Mr. Asquith delivered a series of speeches in the West of England, strongly combating Mr. Chamberlain's arguments in South Wales. Mr. Haldane at Glasgow said that the man who proposed to overthrow the Free Trade system "must be a madman." He contended that the increase of exports to the extent of eight millions in ten months of the present year proved that Mr. Chamberlain's forecasts were unfounded. At Newport, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, repeated his statement that twelve millions of people in this country are on "the verge of hunger," and affirmed that there would be many more in the same condition but for Free Trade. Lord Rosebery's statement as to the "dumping" of Canadian pig-iron is denied by a correspondent of the *Times*, who gives from the Canadian Blue Book under 3000 tons as the import from the colony for the year ending June, as against a million tons from other countries. Mr. Chamberlain has published a letter addressed to him by Mr. Brailsford, chairman of the Ebbw Vale Steel and Iron Company, who describes the "dumping" of German steel at less than the cost of production as the outcome of a combination of German and Belgian manufacturers. Mr. Brailsford holds that this policy has done great mischief to our iron and steel trade, and that its object is to obtain command of the British market, so that the German cartel may eventually raise the prices. If our manufacturers who use the "dumped" products cannot do business without them, what will be their position when this artificial cheapness ceases?

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," AT THE GARRICK.

It is nearly forty-two years since, at the old Adelphi Theatre, Boucicault's adaptation of "The Cricket on the Hearth" was first seen, and Mr. J. L. Toole resumed the character of Caleb Plummer, the old toy-maker. Now the pleasant story is being presented at the Garrick. Mr. Arthur Bourchier has taken up Mr. Toole's famous rôle, and an enthusiastic audience greeted last Tuesday night the "mortals" and "immortals" of Charles Dickens's "fairy tale of home" as old and delightful friends. Boucicault's version made much of the benevolent and evil influences of the fairies, and Mr. Bourchier gives agreeable prominence to these little folk in his production, as is fitting in an entertainment chiefly devised for children—not that children of a larger growth may not renew their youth and derive pleasure from this pretty Dickens play and its present interpretation. No doubt this particular adaptation, like all stage adaptations of Dickens, exaggerates the author's sentimentality and fails to reveal his mastery of the fantastic. No doubt the Garrick representation is more distinguished by general merit than individual excellence. But the full-bodied performances of Mr. Jack Barnes as the carrier, Peerybingle, and Mr. Bourchier as Caleb Plummer, bring out the breezy humour of the story, and there is charm in Miss Jessie Bateman's Dot, Miss Lizzie Webster's Tilly Slowboy, and Miss Violet Vanbrugh's blind Bertha, while there is one little stage fairy who by her solo-dancing takes all hearts by storm. So too should "The Cricket" this coming Christmas-time.

"CONSUL," AT THE HIPPODROME.

Perhaps the strangest spectacle ever shown at that home of strange sights, the London Hippodrome, is now afforded by the newest member of Mr. Moss's company, a chimpanzee whose sedulous imitation of civilised man's habits and manners may well give pause to his human observers and suggest uneasy reflections as to human origins. "Consul," as this clever creature is called, is said to have learnt some of his lessons in association with the children of an American showman. He must have been an apt pupil. At present he is scarcely over three feet tall, but as he is only a few years old he may yet grow to larger proportions. He makes his appearance in immaculate evening-dress, and has all a man's fidgetiness about his collar. He can eat politely at table, and he drinks a glass of wine with zest. He can ride a bicycle and thump a piano, and he enjoys a romp with his negro boy attendant, of whom he seems really fond. His last business is to get into bed, and, in recognition of our wintry climate, to pull the clothes over his head. "Consul" has been fêted in Paris; public curiosity is sure to make him a favourite in London.

RESULT OF THE "TIMES" COMPETITION.

The winner of the *Times* prize of £1000 awarded for research in the volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is Mr. Leslie Ashe, B.A., an Army tutor who resides at Acton. The £225 prize goes to Mr. A. Carson Roberts, a barrister; and the £125 prize to Mrs. F. Emily Aldis, Framlingham. Two £75 prizes, three of £60, and five of £50 have also been awarded.

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The Rev. STOPFORD BROOKE - "The Kingdom of God Within."
The Rev. BROOKE HERFORD - "A Brief Account of Unitarianism."
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These Publications and others sent free; also information on Unitarianism. Apply by letter to Lady Wilson, 86, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

In February next Parliament will be opened—for the fourth time within three years—with all the pomp and pageantry associated with full State ceremonial. In deciding to inaugurate the Session in person, the King has once more shown himself alive to the interest that so constitutional a monarch as Britain's must necessarily take in the doings of his Lords and Commons, and his action will assuredly be popular. The occasion will be made additionally notable by the presence of the Queen, and by the changes in the ranks of the dignitaries whose duty it is to accompany their Sovereign. His Majesty's crown, borne last year by the Duke of Devonshire, will probably be carried by his successor in the office of Lord President of the Council, Lord Londonderry; the Marquess of Salisbury, as Lord Privy Seal, will bear the Sword of State. Apart from the fact that the royal cavalcade will pass along the new Procession Road down the Mall, the route will be the same as that previously traversed. On the first of this month, the anniversary of Queen Alexandra's birth in 1844, salutes were fired at St. James's Park, Edinburgh Castle, Kingstown, and all saluting-stations at home and abroad.

THE DEATH OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

The death of the unfortunate little Princess Elizabeth—if reliability can be placed in the reports—has had a startling sequel in the arrest of the Czar's cook and others. It is stated that a quantity of strychnine destined, according to the servants, for the poisoning of rats, was found in the larders, and it is thought possible that some of it may have been accidentally mixed with the food for



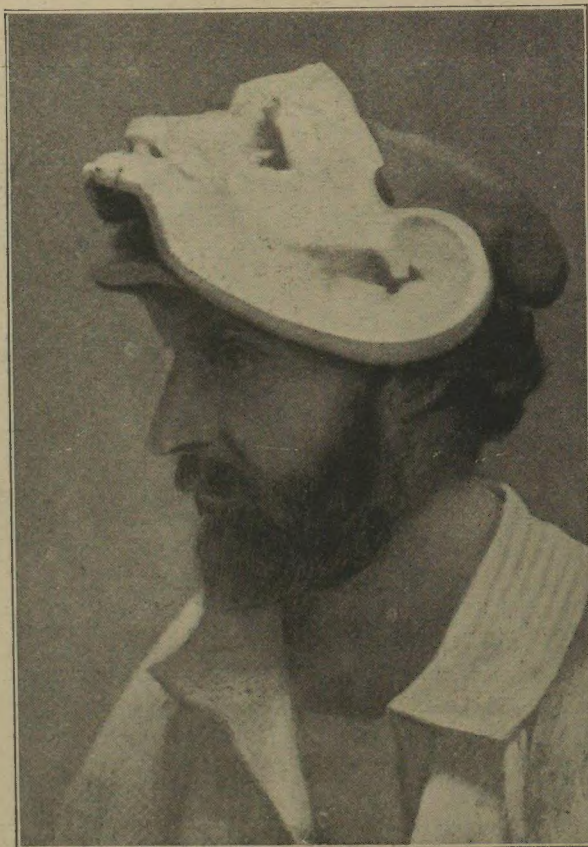
FRENCH INTEREST IN THE TIBETAN OPERATIONS: A FRENCH MAP OF THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

platform provided by the box-seat of a carriage, the officials of the North Chadderton Club refusing to open their premises either to Mr. Churchill or to Lord Lytton. It is hardly necessary to say that the honourable member is unabashed by this significant opposition.

OUR SUPPLEMENT: TIBET.

It is stated that the forward movement of the British mission to Tibet does not, at present at all events, necessarily mean the permanent occupation of Gyangtse Jong or of an advance to Lassa itself. Gyangtse is, next to the Forbidden City, the most important town of Tibet, and it is hoped that there Colonel Younghusband, the British Commissioner, will find it possible to reopen negotiations with the Tibetans. It is believed that the presence of a large British force in the country will act as a spur, and cause the abandonment of the dilatory and hostile attitude now adopted by the natives. Our Supplement contains pictorial and literary matter of unusual interest, including Dr. Sven Hedin's account of his recent attempt to reach Lassa, and Miss Suzette Taylor's notes on her journey over the Tibetan border. The photographs of Lassa were taken by the only European who has entered the Forbidden City since 1846.

We publish to-day a number of photographs of Katsena, which has been called "the University City of the Haussas." As it is but a few weeks since the British flag floated over it and a British Resident was



A SCULPTOR'S PROTEST AGAINST THE UGLINESS OF MOTOR-MASKS: A DESIGN BY M. PIERRE ROCHE.

REPRODUCED BY THE KINDNESS OF THE EDITOR OF THE "MAGAZINE OF ART."

M. Roche suggests that motorists should wear a sculptured mask rather broadly treated, and bearing some general resemblance to the wearer's face.

appointed, practically no particulars of this interesting centre have yet come to hand, but it is known as a populous and busy place, and so far as its houses are concerned, is very like the other cities of Haussaland. It possesses some large indigo-works, this being one of the local industries, of which there are many. Indigo is manufactured in pits, which are sunk to a depth of four or five feet, and are lined with clay. These are filled with water, in which the plants are immersed, and remain for several days. Native life in these regions is not of a very strenuous character, and from the time when the harvest of guinea corn or millet is gathered in to the next sowing season, the majority of the people seem to have no occupation whatever. Women are simply slaves, and do all the village work, even to toiling in the fields. The native dwellings are of poor quality, and consist of a circular wall with one entrance. The more pretentious houses have walls formed of a mixture of clay and chopped grass three or four inches thick. The Serikis, or headmen, possess much more elaborate residences, with dark, tortuous passages.

BRITISH M.P.S. IN PARIS.

The visit of the British Parliamentarians to Paris has produced one notable innovation in French public life. At the official banquet, besides the members of the Government, there were two representatives of the Opposition, who made cordial speeches. The hatchet which usually flies at the Chamber was hidden under the dinner-table at the Grand Hotel. In England no controversy is fierce enough to prevent political antagonists from dining amicably together; but in France there is no such tradition of hospitality. It was all the more remarkable that hostilities should have been suspended in honour of the British visitors, and that M. Combes and M. Jaurès



Photo. Jacobi, Metz.

LIBEL BY NOVEL: LIEUTENANT J. C. BILSE, IMPRISONED FOR EXPOSING GERMAN MILITARY ABUSES THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF FICTION.

the Imperial table. Meantime, the Grand Duchess of Hesse has denied emphatically that her daughter was poisoned, and the illness has been diagnosed as typhus. A St. Petersburg report states that a pamphlet issued by the Central Committee of the United Revolutionary Russian parties contains the following statements: "When at Skierniewice poison was mixed with the food destined for the Imperial table, it was the courtiers, and not the Russian revolutionaries, who were concerned in the affair. The Russian revolutionists have never yet used poison in order to remove the enemies of liberty out of their way, as thereby danger would be incurred of the innocent suffering for the guilty."

THE HUNTING SEASON.

We continue this week our pictures of the famous Hunts of the United Kingdom, with a page devoted to the ways and days of the famous York and Ainsty Foxhounds. Sportsmen will, no doubt, be glad to learn that it is our intention to give from time to time illustrations dealing in a similar manner with the representative packs throughout the country.

OLDHAM AND ITS MEMBER.

Mr. Winston Churchill is finding that a member of Parliament has not always honour in his own constituency. It was arranged that he should address two meetings at Oldham on Nov. 25. The first duly took place; but the second resolved itself into an address from the impromptu



A SUCCESSFUL PILGRIM TO LASSA: M. NARZOUNOF, THE RUSSIAN WHO HAS ENTERED THE FORBIDDEN CITY, AND WHO TOOK THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF LASSA INCLUDED IN OUR SPECIAL TIBETAN SUPPLEMENT.

should have listened with lively satisfaction to the oratory of opponents. M. Jaurès spoke with a cosmopolitan fervour a little in advance, perhaps, of current sentiment, but admirably suited to a celebration of international goodwill. No unfriendly note manifested itself in Paris except a statement in one journal that Frenchmen in London were taunted with cries of "Waterloo!" Probably an omnibus-conductor sometimes makes that expression grate upon a French ear; but he is thinking of the railway-station, not of the battle.

DREYFUS ONCE MORE.

The French Government has ordered a new inquiry into the "Affaire." A judicial Committee has been appointed to examine certain documents submitted by the Minister of War, who suspects that the Rennes court-martial, like the tribunal in 1894, was deceived by forgeries. As the whole case against Dreyfus from the beginning was a mass of forgery, this discovery is not surprising. Should the Committee authorise revision, the case will be tried once more by the Court of Cassation. Four years ago the Court of Cassation made it clear to judicial minds that there was no evidence against M. Dreyfus; but the issue was remitted to a military tribunal, wholly incapable of resisting prejudice and criminal devices. This time, it may be hoped, the Court of Cassation, if it has the opportunity, will decide the

NEW MARVELS AT MUSIC HALLS IN LONDON AND PARIS.



1. "CONSUL" TOASTING THE KING.
2. DRESSING "CONSUL."

3. "CONSUL'S" FAVOURITE CIGAR.
4. "CONSUL" AS ART CRITIC.

5. "CONSUL" IN AN AFFECTIONATE MOOD.
6. "CONSUL" CARRIED ON TO THE STAGE.

AN APE WHO EARNS £200 A WEEK AT THE HIPPODROME: "CONSUL" IN SOME OF HIS CHARACTERS.

SKETCHES (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR.

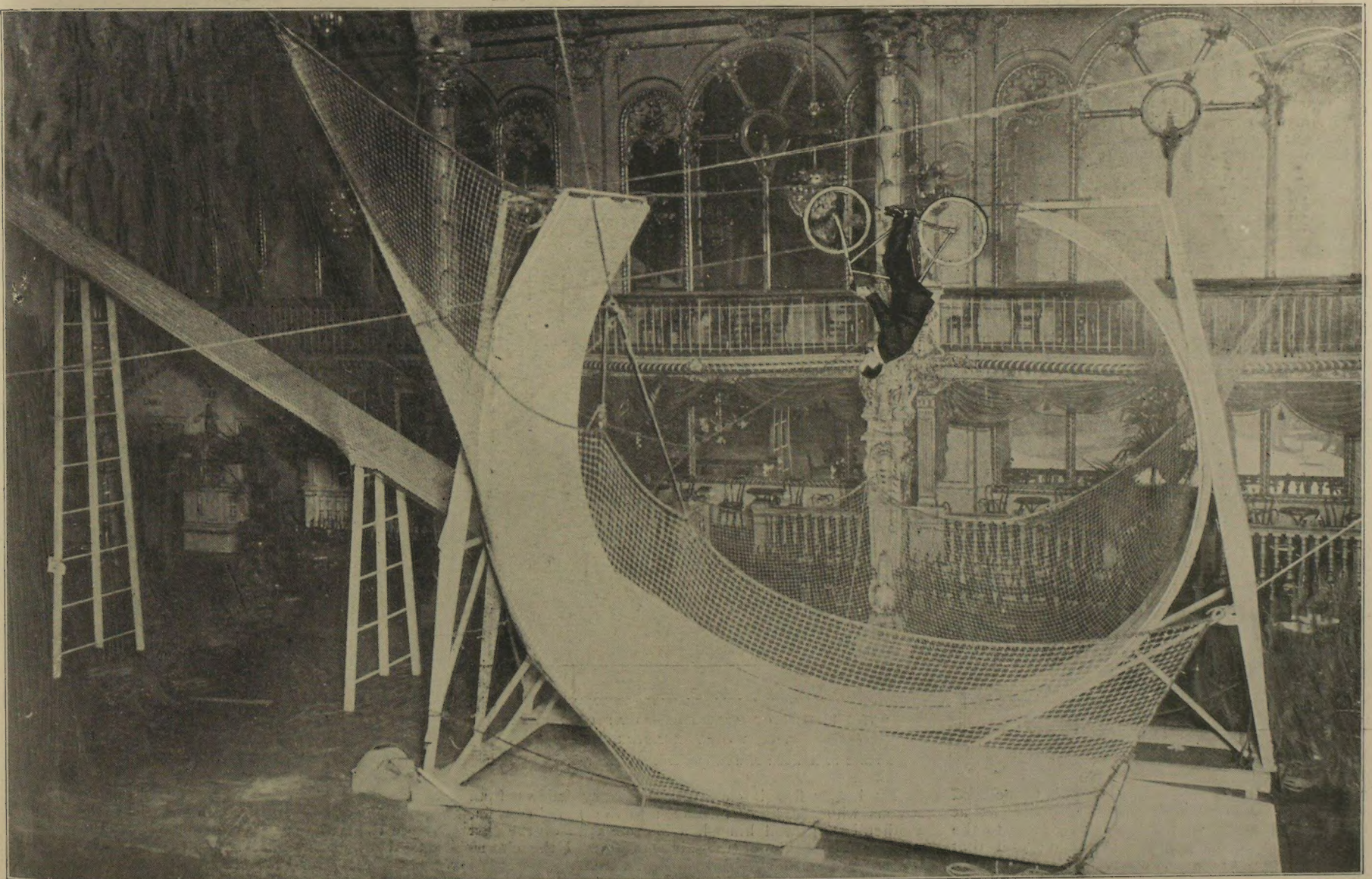


Photo. Gribayéoff.

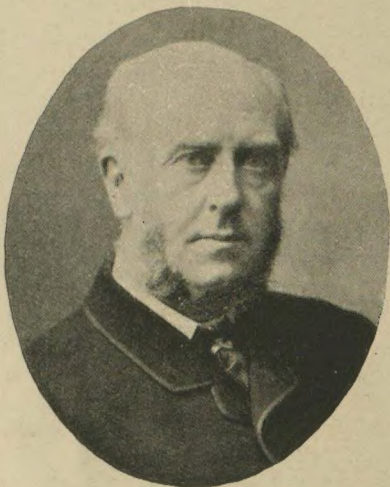
A WILDER VARIATION OF "LOOPING THE LOOP": "LOOPING THE GAP" IN PARIS.

M. Ancilotti, now appearing at the Folies-Bergères, has invented a madder feat of trick-bicycling than the public has yet beheld. The upper segment of the loop is removed, and the performer trusts to the impetus of his career to carry him past the gap and set him safely on the track again.

cause finally, and give a long-suffering man his legal vindication. Since he was pardoned by a Minister who knew him to be innocent, M. Dreyfus has shown exemplary tact and patience, which have made a favourable impression upon moderate men in France. He cannot be blamed for demanding that the rights of citizenship shall be restored to him. A judgment in his favour by the highest legal tribunal might cause a temporary outburst of the old passions. But the respect for law in France is very strong, and would eventually conquer animosities which have no rational foundation.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., F.G.S., elected one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, has held numerous important appointments, including those of Director of Geological Survey in Scotland, Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Edinburgh University, President of the Geological Society and of the British Association, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. He was born at Edinburgh on Dec. 28, 1835, the eldest son of the late James Stuart Geikie, and was educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. His publications are numerous, and largely confined to the subject he has made particularly his own.



SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE,
NEW SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

DISCOVERIES AT THE LOUVRE.

Paris, wearied of fire-dancers, walking-races, and daring circus-performers, has a new and far more legitimate sensation, of which M. Redon, the architectural expert of the Louvre Museum, is the originator. M. Redon has discovered that the Louvre Palace is buried to a depth of some four-and-twenty feet, nearly a third of its entire height, and the stonework structure he has brought to light has created discussion equalled only by the reopening of the Dreyfus case—discussion, moreover, substantiated by a request for funds, made by the Committee for the Preservation of Old Paris. "For three hundred years," says M. Redon, "the fine frontage of the building has been thus hidden. It is just as if some splendid statue had stood covered with earth up to its knees." He has come to the con-



Peithetairos, Mr. J. T. Sheppard.

clusion that the original scheme for the Palace included a moat some fifty feet wide; that this could not at the time be excavated to its full width owing to the houses that then surrounded the building; and that when, in course of time, these structures were demolished the original plan was forgotten, and the soil, now partially removed, allowed to accumulate. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, it is interesting to recall, is also buried to some depth beneath the roadway.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Russia's attitude in the Far East is still the cause of considerable speculation and the source of innumerable rumours. Admiral Alexeieff is said to be strongly in favour of peace. If, he is credited with having informed his staff, Russia had three docks at Port Arthur and two at Dalny, she would fight Japan without hesitation; as it is, he is inclined to the opinion that "it would be impossible to annihilate the Japanese fleet at the first engagement, while a second encounter would mean the defeat of Russia. The Admiral is returning to St. Petersburg.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON RADIUM.

Sir William Ramsay's lecture at the London Institution on "Radium and the Periodic Law in Connection with Recently Discovered Elements," which has given rise to the extraordinary statement that the changing of baser metals into gold is now an accomplished fact, was followed with the closest attention. Sir William stated, among many other things of the greatest interest, that the life of radium was two million years, the substance slowly changing into helium. Incidentally, he remarked also that, owing to the fact that the Austrian Government had stopped the export of the uranium residue from which radium is derived, the price had increased five times, equivalent to saying that one-fifteenth of an ounce would now cost £50,000.

ARISTOPHANES AT CAMBRIDGE.

Had Aristophanes been present at Cambridge last week, he would certainly have been delighted with the way in which "The Birds" was presented by members of the University at the new theatre. Aristophanes, honest man, had to put up with less sumptuous mounting for his pieces than was accorded to the tragedians. He did not, in the American phrase, "get a show," for comedy was not acted at the great Dionysia, and he had to be content with smaller things at the spring festival of the Leneia. At Cambridge nothing had been left undone in point of dresses, scenery, and conscientious rehearsal to do justice to the maddest wit of Athens, who repaid the civility by adapting himself to the conditions of the modern stage as though he had been to the manner born. As was to be expected, he showed a clear superiority over all the librettists of to-day, none of whom, alas! can boast such perfect lyric utterance. The exquisite fantasy of "The Birds," with its story of how two Athenians, Peithetairos and Euelpides, deep in debt and weary of lawsuits, quitted the city and sought the realm of the birds, where they founded "Cloud Cuckoo-borough," a free State from which all the pests of Athens were excluded, has as much cogency to-day as it had on its first performance. The modern picturesque setting, too, is a distinct gain. Good acting is necessary for success in the parts of the two citizens, which Messrs. Sheppard and Richmond sustained with a delightful humour and a true conception of the subtlety of Peithetairos and the fatuity of Euelpides.



Euelpides, Mr. O. L. Richmond.

"THE BIRDS" OF ARISTOPHANES AT CAMBRIDGE:
THREE OF THE ACTORS.

SKETCHES BY A. HUGH FISHER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CAMBRIDGE.

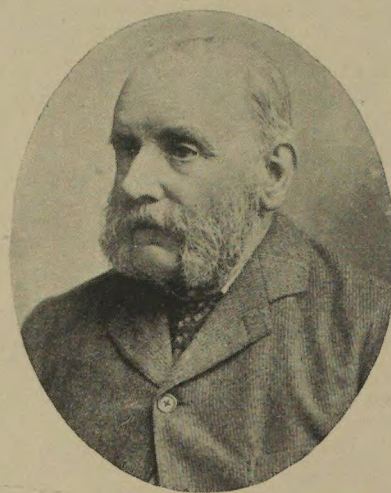
In his hearty flogging off of the plaguy fellows from Athens who sought to intrude into the birds' domain, Peithetairos proved himself a hystriomastix of the first water. The fowls of the air who formed the chorus were rare birds all, and their singing of the pure and spontaneous poetry of the lyric portions of the play proved what a fine reciprocity of inspiration there had been between Sir Hubert Parry and the Greek poet. The finest moment of the choral passages undeniably came when the Owl chanted the Parabasis.

CIVIC HONOURS.

The visit of King Victor and Queen Elena to the City has left in its wake, in addition to Italian orders, a baronetcy for Sir James Thomson Ritchie, the Lord Mayor; and a knighthood for Mr. Alfred Reynolds, the Junior Sheriff. The Senior Sheriff, Sir John Knill, Bart., of course, inherited the title from his father.

THE LATE MR. R. J. MORE.

By the death of Mr. R. Jasper More on Nov. 25, Parliament lost yet another of its members. Mr. More was first elected for South Shropshire in 1865, but was defeated in 1868 and 1880. Five years later he wooed the constituency of the Ludlow Division of Shropshire, and not only won it, but retained its confidence until the time of his death. During his earlier political career he gave allegiance to the more advanced Liberals, but on the introduction of the Home Rule Bill he became a staunch Unionist. Keenly interested in agricultural questions, he was one of the original promoters of the Chamber of Agriculture, and for two years chairman of the Corn Sales Committee. Church matters also found a place in his programme. Mr. More, who was born in 1836, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Frederick More, of Linley Hall; was educated at Shrewsbury and at Balliol College, Oxford, and for a time practised as a barrister on the Oxford Circuit.



THE LATE MR. R. J. MORE,
M.P. FOR THE LUDLOW DIVISION.

MR. W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan, who has twice been Democratic candidate for the American Presidency, has been attending a round of fiscal meetings in this country. He has listened to Mr. Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Rosebery, and he has politely but firmly declined to be "drawn" by the interviewers. He has visited Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, but whether to encourage or to warn him nobody can tell. Mr. Bryan made a speech at a luncheon given by Mr. Choate, who explained that he had taken his guest to the Bank of England, but not on the day when an attempt was made to shoot Mr. Kenneth Grahame, the secretary of the Bank. This was thoughtful of Mr. Choate, who did not want suspicions to be excited by Mr. Bryan's well-known antipathy to gold, which,



Basileia, Mr. C. C. Brinton.

at the Bank of England, is rather plentiful. Mr. Bryan appeared one evening at the National Liberal Club, where there was some hope that he would commit himself; but he limited his oratory to the theme of "national righteousness," on which people can differ quite comfortably. We remember that when Mr. Bryan was a Presidential candidate, it was said by his opponents that if he were elected, "national righteousness" would fall below par. But they must have been thinking of the commodities which inhabit Wall Street.



THE SEAWORTHINESS OF SUBMARINES IN HEAVY WEATHER: A RECENT VINDICATION.

DRAWN BY F. T. JANE.

Until recently it was held that submarines were entirely fair-weather craft; but during the late gales the Portsmouth flotilla has navigated on the surface at least as well as ordinary torpedo-boats; perhaps rather better. This has improved the status of submarines, which, for the British Fleet, must, to be of value, be able to take the offensive without much regard to climatic conditions. A Russian submarine has achieved a voyage of thirty-six hours' duration, of which twenty-six were spent consecutively under water in a severe gale.



"THE BIRDS" OF ARISTOPHANES AT CAMBRIDGE: SCENE DURING THE INTONING OF THE PARABASIS BY THE OWL, THE LEADER OF THE CHORUS.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART FROM SKETCHES BY A. HUGH FISHER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CAMBRIDGE.

The owl was impersonated by Mr. F. C. S. Carey, Clare College. He was supported by the dove, the flamingo, the hawk, the woodpecker, the vulture, the ibis, the cuckoo, the crane, the lammergeier, the red-shank, the kingfisher, the stork, the jay, the red-poll, the diver, the kite, and the cock. Some of the most striking bird figures are here represented. The leading actors are shown on another page.

POLITICS AND SCIENCE: TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS OF THE WEEK.



LIBERAL OPPOSITION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL PROJECT: SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AT NEWPORT, NOVEMBER 30.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY J. M. STANFORTH, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEWPORT.

"If there is a mass of poverty in this country, co-existent with our ever-increasing collective wealth, we believe that much of it is preventable, and would be prevented if the principles of freedom and Liberalism were properly applied."



ENGLISH HONOUR FOR THE FRENCH DISCOVERERS OF RADIUM: THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S PRESENTATION OF THE DAVY MEDAL TO M. AND MADAME CURIE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR ARTIST, WHO WAS PRESENT BY THE SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE SOCIETY.

The Davy Medal is awarded for the greatest chemical discovery of the year. Madame Curie could not be present owing to the rules of the Society, but her name was associated with that of her husband by Sir William Huggins, who made the presentation on November 30.

THE DISCOVERER OF RADIUM AND A GREAT EXPERIMENTER IN CONFERENCE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.



PROFESSOR SIR W. RAMSAY, DISCOVERER OF THE TRANSMUTATION OF RADIUM TO HELIUM, DESCRIBING THE PROGRESS OF HIS RECENT WORK TO PROFESSOR CURIE, OF PARIS, JOINT-DISCOVERER (WITH MADAME CURIE) OF RADIUM.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"DRY BONES."

With bone is usually associated the idea of dryness—not merely in a physical sense, but in an intellectual sense as well. The medical student who has to acquire a knowledge of the bony framework has been said to travel in the "valley of dry bones"; and as the osseous belongings we may see in our museums are certainly of the desiccated order of things, the familiar epithet seems justifiable enough. Yet bone, which may appear uninteresting to the casual observer, presents us with a singularly interesting history, not merely in respect of its structure, but likewise in connection with its growth and development.

This topic of bone was suggested to my mind recently when I had occasion to look up some old records relating to researches undertaken in connection with bone-development. The re-perusal of this history impressed me with the literally wondrous ways of bone-making in which Mother Nature indulges, and demonstrates anew the care and complexity alike wherewith the work of body-building is pursued. First of all, an ordinary long bone is laid down, or mapped out as it were, in gristle or cartilage. Then in due season the mineral matter (which, by the way, is phosphate of lime) brought by the blood-vessels encroaches upon and replaces the foundation material. In this work we find those microscopic workmen of the body, the living cells, playing an all-important part, just as they discharge duties all through the life of the bone. They are the real bone-makers, since they utilise the materials of the blood, and fashion them into the solid structures which are to form the body's framework.

Bone, however, is not all phosphate. This is its mineral side, as we have seen, giving it a strength and solidity which is more than equal to that of good solid oak. The other side of its composition we find to be represented by gelatine. This last is the animal basis of bone. When the cook boils bones, it is for the sake of obtaining the gelatine, and we know that the boiled bone has a whitened aspect different from that of the natural structure, because its mineral constituents alone are left. If we wished to reverse the process and to remove the mineral matter of our bone, leaving the gelatine, we should place it in a solution of some weak acid. This last would eat away and dissolve the living material, but would leave the gelatine untouched. Then we should meet the interesting spectacle of seeing the formerly hard, dense bone becoming as elastic as possible, so flexible indeed, that we might tie it in a knot. It is when poor little children, badly fed for the most part, do not receive a sufficient supply of phosphates that they develop bone deformities that are piteous to behold. An argument, this, of powerful kind, that all mothers should be duly instructed in the principles of physiology, in so far, at least, as the proper feeding of their children is concerned.

Even the marrow of bone is a far more interesting substance than might be imagined. It is something more than mere fatty material, for it contains elements which are devoted to the formation and development of the red corpuscles of the blood. These bodies are also formed in other parts of the frame, but it is curious to find the bone-marrow engaged in perpetuating the supply of a highly important blood-element. When a bone grows in length, it does so at its ends. There we find a band of gristle which is the seat of the active work. The new bone is formed between the shaft and the ends. When it has grown to its proper length, the bar of gristle itself is converted into bone and development is thus completed. The increase in thickness is provided for in an equally efficient fashion. Covering the bone we find a tough layer which we may term the "bone-sheath." Once regarded as of no great importance, this sheath is now known to be the agent which is responsible for the bone's growth in respect of bulk. The cells of the sheath are engaged in the work of adding layer after layer of new bony substance to the bone's surface, and so its full growth is amply provided for.

This bone-sheath also accomplishes veritable wonders in the repair of bones which have become diseased or which have been injured. It can form new bone almost to an indefinite extent, and we may well understand the value of this fact in surgical hands, when Nature has to be relied upon to make good the deficiencies in our bony possessions which accidents or ailments may entail. But that which probably surpasses all other details in bone-history in interest is the revelation of the microscope concerning the minute structure of an apparently solid bone. If we take a thin cross-section of bone and examine it microscopically we see that the whole structure is literally riddled with canals. These carry the fine blood-vessels which nourish the living cells of the bone, and provide thus directly for the nourishment of the workers whose labour builds the bone to start with, and whose whole interests are devoted to the maintenance of the structure. Around each canal carrying a blood-vessel we find the bone-cells grouped in rings. Each is a minute irregular particle of living matter, which sends off threads of its substance to adjoining cells.

If, therefore, we could lift all the living matter out of a layer of bone, it would present us with the appearance of an animated spider's web. Thus a bone lives in all its parts, and is neither the dead nor the dry thing which popular notions credit it to be. But bones grow old as does every bodily possession of ours. They lose their elasticity, as it were, in old age. The gelatine diminishes, and with this change the bones become more brittle in nature, rendering fracture a more likely accident in the old person than in his younger neighbour. Strong and dense as bone may be, it is still subject to the universal law which decrees that life and living things have each their "little day."

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

J DALLIN PAUL (St. Clears).—P to B 8th (a Queen) and checks yields another solution to your problem.
G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON (Cobham).—1. Kt to B sq (dis. ch), K to R 5th, 2. R to B 5th (ch), is another solution. White is altogether too strong.
HERBERT A SALWAY.—1. R to K 4th is fatal to your last contribution.
B O C (Wolverhampton).—The "Three-Move Chess Problem," by James Rayner (Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co., Paternoster Square), is the most likely to suit you.

C J HIGGINSON.—We shall examine your problem and report later on.
R BEE (Cowpen).—We have examined your problems carefully. They certainly mark improvement in composition, and a little more progress will bring you up to our standard of publication.

R ST. G. BURKE (Joraklysur, India).—Problems safely to hand. They shall be reported upon in due course.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3102 received from Dean Dayal (Indore); of No. 3106 from Sydney Owen (Russia), Micio Ostrowski (Russia), Adolphe Berger (Lemberg, Austria), and Hochastend; of No. 3107 from H Walters (Plumstead), Hochastend, Dorothy Fyson (Higham), Albert Wolff (Putney), E G Rodway (Trowbridge), H J Plumb, and G T Hughes (Dublin).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3108 received from Shadforth, J W (Campsie), George Fisher (Belfast), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), E J Winter-Wood, G T Hughes (Dublin), Martin F, Dorothy Fyson (Higham), F Henderson (Leeds), Hereward, Albert Wolff (Putney), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Reginald Gordon, G B Tunstall-Moore (Halbriggan), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), W J Bearne (Nunhead), Valentin Oppermann (Marseilles), Edith Corser (Reigate), W d A Barnard (Uppingham), T Roberts, G Bishop (Liverpool), Clement C Danby, Dr. Foreman (Denton), Charles H Midgley (Stroud Green), R Worters (Canterbury), G C B, Joseph Cook, Walter H Arnold (Gloucester), F J S (Hampstead), H J Plumb (Gloucester), Edith Cornish (Parkstone), Philip Daly (Brighton), Laura Greaves (Shelton), R A Bateson (Brixton), Charles Burnett, L Desanges, C E Perugini, and Doryman.

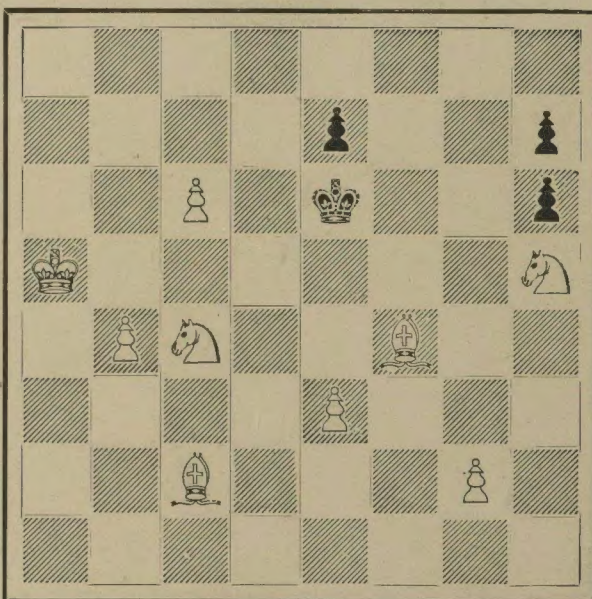
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3107.—By A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K sq K to Q 6th
2. Kt to K 4th Any move
3. Q mates.

1. Q to R 3rd is another solution.

PROBLEM No. 3110.—By R. ST. G. BURKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played between Mr. P. HEALRY (Metropolitan Chess Club) and Mr. C. F. CORNWALL (North Kensington Chess Club).

(Palkbeer Counter Gambit.)

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 6x, but he is really playing with excellent judgment and an admirable sense of position. | |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P to Q 4th | 14. Castles | |
| 3. P takes Q P | P to K 5th | Q takes R leads to a lost game by Q takes P (ch), etc. | |
| 4. B to Kt 5th (ch) | P to B 3rd | 15. P to B 3rd | Q to B 4th |
| 5. P takes P | P takes P | 16. Q takes P | |
| 6. B to B 4th | Kt to B 3rd | | |
| 7. Kt to K 2nd | Kt to Q B 4th | | |
| 8. P to Q Kt 4th | | | |
| A novel application of the Evans idea. | | | |
| 9. Castles | B takes P | | |
| 10. K to R sq | Kt to Kt 5th | | |
| 11. Q to K sq | Q to Kt 3rd | | |
| 12. P to Q 4th | B takes P | | |
| 13. Kt takes B | Q takes Kt | | |
| 14. Kt to R 3rd | | | |
| At first sight White looks in an awkward | | | |

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Western Chess Association Tournament between Messrs. MAX JUDD and UDEMANN.

(Ruy Lopez.)

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. J.) | BLACK (Mr. U.) | WHITE (Mr. J.) | BLACK (Mr. U.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. B P takes R | Kt to B 4th |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 3. B to Kt 5th | Kt to B 3rd | 20. B to K 2nd | B to K 4th |
| 4. Castles | Kt takes P | 21. B to B 3rd | Q to Q 3rd |
| 5. R to K sq | Kt to Q 3rd | 22. P to Kt 3rd | B to Q 2nd |
| 6. Kt takes P | Kt takes Kt | 23. Kt to Q 3rd | B to Kt 2nd |
| 7. R takes Kt (ch) | B to K 2nd | 24. Q to K B sq | P to Q R 4th |
| 8. B to Q 3rd | | 25. Kt to Kt 2nd | B takes Kt |
| This move seems greatly to hamper White's game. 8. Kt to B 3rd, Kt takes B; 9. Kt to Q 5th, Castles; 10. Kt takes B (ch), yields a fine attack. | | 26. R takes B | P to R 5th |
| 9. Kt to B 3rd | Castles | 27. P takes P | |
| 10. R to K 3rd | B to B 3rd | | |
| 11. P to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | | |
| 12. R to R 3rd | P to K sq | | |
| 13. B to R 3rd | P to Kt 3rd | | |
| 14. Kt to Q 5th | Kt to Kt 2nd | | |
| Wisely declining the proffered gift of the exchange. The following pretty play seems to follow its acceptance: 14. B takes R, 15. Q takes B, R to K 3rd; 16. B to K 7th, Q to K sq; 17. Kt to B 6th, R takes Kt; 18. Q takes K, P to Q 4th; 19. R takes P, K takes R; 20. Q to R 4th (ch), K to Kt 7th; 21. B to B 6th, and wins. | | 28. Q to Kt sq | R takes P |
| 15. R to Kt sq | P to Q B 3rd | 29. R to Kt 3rd | K to R sq |
| 16. Kt to B 4th | P to Q 4th | 30. P takes P | Q takes P (ch) |
| 17. R to K 3rd | R takes R | 31. K to R sq | B to Kt 3rd |
| | | 32. R to Q 3rd | R to Kt 5th |
| | | 33. Q to K 3rd | Q to K 4th |
| | | 34. Q to K 3rd | |
| | | White may be excused for failing to see the pretty mate which follows in a few moves. He evidently reckoned his King would be safe on Kt 2nd. Of course, if he covers with the Queen, the reply of R to Kt 8th is fatal. | |
| | | 35. K to Kt 2nd | Q to R 8th (ch) |
| | | Black mates in four moves. | |

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

PAID IN ADVANCE.

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MR. SARGENT'S PORTRAITS.

The popular favourites in any art are not always, perhaps they are not often, the admired of its practitioners. One remembers idols of the picture galleries before whom no painter was ever found burning incense. But in the case of Mr. Sargent the interest of the laity and of painters themselves centres in the same object. "What are the Sargents like?" is an anticipatory inquiry in the studios as well as outside of them, and the most superior person may not skirt with nose in air the crowds gathered round the "Asher Wertheimer" or "The Misses Hunter." The reasons for their interest are not the same for both classes; or are not consciously the same, perhaps we ought to say; for it is an error to distinguish in any hard-and-fast manner the qualities that appeal to each. Be that as it may, Mr. Sargent is in this respect a happy man, and possibly we might do worse than look to this good fortune of his for some guidance to an estimate of his art.

An opportunity of estimating it, by recalling, for revision and comparison, our impressions of his pictures as we saw them on the walls of the Royal Academy or elsewhere, is given by the very splendid volume just published by Mr. Heinemann. Certain things we miss in it—the "Mrs. Hammersley" is not there, for example—but its sixty-two plates include reproductions of almost all of the best-known portraits, as well as of some other works—notably, "A Venetian Interior." The volume by its inclusions, therefore, justifies its title, "The Work of John S. Sargent, R.A."; and it justifies it on broader grounds also. Something in the picture is lost in the reproduction, of course. "Carnation, Lily," suffers greatly, and "A Venetian Interior" much. But the loss over all is less than might have been expected, and to counterbalance it there are gains. The result distinctly is not to take from, but, on the contrary, to add to, our sense of the greatness of Mr. Sargent's art. It represents an astonishing performance, in quantity alone; and it discovers new qualities, or makes more evident some that in the pictures themselves were overshadowed, at any rate for the present writer. In a prelatory note, Mrs. Meynell, without making any attempt to exhaust her subject—that could scarce be looked for in a few thousand words upon one whom she claims to be "of the family of Velasquez, and no less than his chief heir"—guides us admirably and, of course, most suggestively, to its salient elements.

She notes, for one thing, the Englishism of Mr. Sargent's portraits of Englishwomen, her point being the painter's keen sense of racial characteristics, shown also in his "Madame Gautreau" and the "President Roosevelt," in his Italians, Spaniards, and Hebrews. With that point we would make another—the value, namely, of Mr. Sargent's work as comment on a Society of very various and diverse elements. Its scope renders it evidently valuable as a historical document, a record of our own times. In such a record, dress and manner—the *ton*, in fact—counts for much, and there is no need to point out the use to which the painter of these portraits puts the "furniture" (the excellent word is Mrs. Meynell's) of his sitters in suggesting or aiding the suggestion of their character. We find in them—and here we have one reason, though the least worthy, and not to be made too much of, of the popular interest they excite—the sense and evidence of wealth and the elegance which wealth can bring. There are people of whom we feel that they are too wealthy to be vulgar, but quite capable of being vulgar were they only a little less wealthy—and this is a note which Mr. Sargent, who misses nothing, does not fail to strike. Other notes are the elegances of mind, breeding, or a purely physical sensibility: we will not say in all the portraits, but in nearly all of them, the "elegant" (may we even say the "smart"?) in one or other manifestation, is on view. Herein we seem to find Mr. Sargent's chief limitation—a limitation of choice, not of power, no doubt—which, to ourselves at least, we best explain by saying that it is in a direction in which Sir James Guthrie, for example, can go far without any sacrifice of beauty.

The portrait-painter of a Society is, of course, still the painter of its details, and his success with them, not the range of his subjects, is the test of him as an artist. The value of his sitters, as types of this or that, is accidental; the essential is his sense of personality and skill in presenting it. It is useless to attempt to differentiate these two—the perception and the representation. The attitude and outlook of the man are at least as much influenced by his purely painting qualities as the painter's gifts and prepossessions are directed by his insight and sympathy. So the ironic humour of Mr. Sargent's perception is, we do not doubt, given greater play because he is not, as Mrs. Meynell agrees, first and foremost a colourist. It would be possible to argue even that the sense of the elegant, already alluded to, dominates for the same reason. This suggests a subject too big for expansion here, save for an exemplification of the point that appeals to ourselves. Mrs. Meynell, as has been seen, accounts Mr. Sargent heir to Velasquez. We do not find it quite so easy to define his inheritance. He is most evidently a profound student of the great masters, meaning thereby the best among the masters, both big and little, of painting. To ourselves, looking at his portraits, Rembrandt is constantly suggested, as indeed he must be by any combination in paint of character perception and "display of hand." And taking the "Burgomaster Six" as the supreme type of portraiture in which these two elements simply assail one, we seem to find support for the idea that with the passion of the great colourist goes a suaver, less ironic, more profound and tolerant perception of character. In regard to Mr. Sargent as a colourist, however, it has to be remembered that we have seen his canvases very fresh from the easel, and that no great painter fails to allow for the effects of time upon the oil. Even in the matter of relative values, time will reveal new subtleties in these portraits. It is one of the gains of the reproductions that sometimes they anticipate this mellowing effect upon passages in the freshly painted portraits that struck us as being a little raw.

"THE LAST PHASE": THE VANQUISHED VICTOR AT ST. HELENA.

DRAWN R. CATON WOODVILLE.



MEMORIES OF CONQUEST AND DISAPPOINTMENT: NAPOLEON AND LAS CASAS, TO WHOM HE DICTATED HIS MEMOIRS.

*'Again Marengo's field was won, and Jena's bloody battle,
Again the world was overrun, made pale by his cannon's rattle.'*

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN ENGLAND: THE WALL OF HADRIAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. S. SARGISSON.



1. THE ROMAN WALL RUNNING ALONG THE TOP OF BLUFF, NEAR THE NORTHUMBERLAND LAKES.
2. A NATURAL RAMPART NEAR THE NORTHUMBERLAND LAKES, ALONG THE TOP OF WHICH THE ROMAN WALL RAN.
3. "THE CHESTERS," WHERE THE ROMAN WALL CROSSED THE NORTH TYNE.

4. THE WALL AS IT REMAINS NEAR HOUSESTEADS.
5. RUINS OF A FORT ON THE ROMAN WALL NEAR HOUSESTEADS.
6. GUARD-ROOM AT HOUSESTEADS, WITHIN THE WEST GATE.
7. ALTAR TO NEPTUNE, DREDGED OUT OF THE TYNE IN THREE PIECES AT THREE DIFFERENT TIMES. ITS COMPANION—TO OCEANUS—HAS JUST BEEN DISCOVERED.

8. FINELY CARVED ALTAR FROM ROMAN WALL. (BLACK GATE MUSEUM, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.)
9. THE ONLY ROMAN MILESTONE STILL STANDING—IN SITU—IN GREAT BRITAIN, NEAR THE LINE OF THE ROMAN WALL, AT THE STATION VINDOLANA.
10. FINE ALTAR TO OCEANUS RECENTLY RECOVERED FROM THE TYNE; EVIDENTLY A COMPANION TO ALTAR TO NEPTUNE.



A PASTIME IN ANCIENT ROME : THE COCK-FIGHT.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY E. FORTEY.

LADIES' PAGES.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and Ludgate Hill, were the first jewellers to adopt for the supply of the more costly articles the *Times* system of gradual payment; so that expensive necklets, tiaras, and brooches can now be purchased and paid for at leisure, the first payment being made on the delivery of the goods. They have a large stock of articles at all

suitable Christmas presents making a quality of five and six shillings. Among them a diamond mar-of holly, and a Turning to more articles they have the artistic style of the "négligé," a ple of which is slender chain that is apparently in front by a which are suspended. There are designs in them being light. This firm is



CROSS OF EMERALD AND DIAMONDS.
Messrs. J. W. Benson.

ity of crosses to be worn suspended to a chain of gold or a string of pearls. These are obviously most suitable presents for the Christmas season, and are beautiful objects in themselves. One formed of turquoises and diamonds was particularly pretty. The design illustrated is of emeralds and diamonds. Another speciality of this house is turquoises set "pavé" fashion—that is to say, so that no gold or silver shows; only the delicate blue stones clustering one against another. Brooches, earrings, pendants, and rings, all are supplied in this attractive form of setting of turquoises.

NÉGLIGÉ NECKLACE IN PEARLS AND BRILLIANTS.
Messrs. J. W. Benson.



brooches at guineas each. are a diamond a pearl and guerite, as spray diamond crescent. magnificent a large stock of necklace known as very pretty exam-illustrated. The encircles the throat fastened together diamond bow, from pended two large many other négligés, all of and charming. making a special-



BRILLIANT HORSE-SHOE.
Messrs. Benson.

Messrs. Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent Street, the oldest firm of wine-merchants in London, have the highest possible testimony to the merits of their business in the fact that they were wine-merchants to Queen Victoria, and hold the same appointment to his present Majesty. Wine being a matter which it is so difficult for the public to judge, the wisest course to pursue is to purchase all needful supplies from this house, when the quality of every *cru* will be beyond question. Messrs. Hedges and Butler are fortunate in possessing ideal cellars in which to mature their wines. They form one of the best sights of London, and are willingly shown to visitors at the above address.

Messrs. Drew's fine establishment facing into Piccadilly Circus has a world-wide reputation, especially for dressing bags and cases, and orders are received for their goods from every part of the civilised world, as is shown, indeed, at the present moment by the display in their rooms of a magnificent toilette-set of nearly fifty pieces of ivory inlaid with gold, ordered by a wealthy

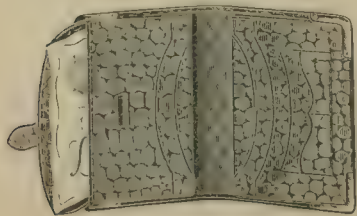


TRAVELLING CLOCK.
Messrs. Drew and Sons.



SPECIAL CASE OF TRAVELLING CLOCK.
Messrs. Drew and Sons.

American. There is no leather like the English leather, and all Messrs. Drew's goods are made at their own Hatton Garden factory; hence the reputation of their dressing-cases, fitted travelling-bags, trunks of all sorts, and luncheon and tea baskets. One of our illustrations is a delightful little travelling clock suitable for inclusion in a fitted travelling case or for independent use. Our second illustration is a present for a man: a letter-case provided with a secret pocket for carrying bank-notes securely. At Messrs. Drew's also there is an immense stock of silver, leather, and fancy articles,



SAFETY LETTER-CASE.
Messrs. Drew and Sons.

such as bags, purses, cigar-cases, etc., all of the finest and most reliable quality.

A utilitarian but most acceptable present is one of the cases made up by Messrs. Scrubb for Christmas, containing four bottles of their invaluable "Cloudy Household Ammonia," and half-a-dozen tablets of the excellent soap which they also manufacture under the same name. "Scrubb's Ammonia" is universally useful in the household as a cleanser, and is a delightful adjunct to a hot bath or the toilette-basin.



TURQUOISE AND DIAMOND LACE-PIN.
Messrs. Streeter and Co.

represented here. One exquisite suite, consisting of tiara, necklace, brooch, pendant, earrings, and a couple of bracelets, comprises a large number of the best-matched and most fiery stones imaginable. A very good effect is obtained by small emeralds being combined with the brilliants that encircle the opals in the tiara, the deep rich green harmonising so perfectly with the pale tone of that colour seen in the opal. A fine pendant consists of one large turquoise nearly two inches long set round with brilliants. A delightful scintillating effect is obtained in a diamond tiara by a couple of large, brilliants being suspended loosely in the middle of the design, which quiver and glitter at the slightest movement of the wearer's head. To come down to articles that demand a less lavish expenditure, we illustrate a lace-pin and sleeve-links, and this firm is especially noted for its sporting jewellery. A boar, fox, flying stork, fish, rabbit, an elephant—in short, any animal can be obtained formed of brilliants. A jockey mounted on a diamond racer can be enamelled any colours desired; while the little motor-car shown in our illustration forms a charming finish to a motor-costume.



MOTOR-CAR BROOCH IN DIAMONDS.
Messrs. Streeter and Co.

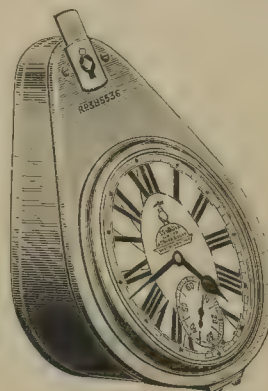


ENGRAVED GOLD LINKS.
Messrs. Streeter and Co.

The cheapest form costs only half-a-guinea; while there are others in handsome chased silver or gold cases, which make suitable presentations of an important kind. Catalogues can be had from 95a, Regent Street.

Irish manufactures can be obtained in the very best quality and large variety from Messrs. Hamilton and Co., The White House, Portrush, Ireland. A present frequently most acceptable would be a dress length of their Irish homespun, which is all pure wool and vegetable-dyed. Their catalogue shows also Irish lace, handkerchiefs, Belleek china, and hand-embroidered and plain household linens.

Messrs. Smith and Son, 9, Strand, are holders of many Kew certificates, and specialists in watches and all forms of timekeepers at all prices. They make



AN EXCELLENT MOTOR TIMEPIECE.
Messrs. Smith and Son.

elaborate chronographs showing many other things besides the time o' day, and worth hundreds of pounds, and they supply a schoolboy's thirty-shilling watch. Their five-guinea gold half-hunter is a speciality. Among other novelties, they have an excellent motor timepiece, guaranteed to stand shaking, dust-proof and thief-proof, being securely screwed on under lock and key. The outside case is made of hardened metal, nickel or brass, and is quite impervious to the rain. The sloping shape is found to have great practical advantages. Another automobile timepiece has a tiny electric battery which will afford a thousand flashes to illuminate the dial in the darkness. The motor chronograph and speed indicator is another production which is extremely useful to show the time of running. Besides every kind of timepiece, there is a good jewellery department here. The "Dearest" set, of which we illustrate the bracelet, is a pleasing idea; the initials of the stones spell the word, and the price is only six guineas. It can be had also in pendant or ring. Pendants in another form are stocked in great variety—namely, those to hold miniatures or photographs. One very elaborate and beautiful design has the transparent glass centre surrounded by a scroll-work of brilliants and pigeon-blood rubies. A very popular style is an oval shape set round with a simple band of pearls. One in the design of a wreath of olive leaves, the shining gold of each leaf being set with those sparkling green stones known as olivines, is very effective. A jewellery catalogue can be had on application, and also two small books of much importance and



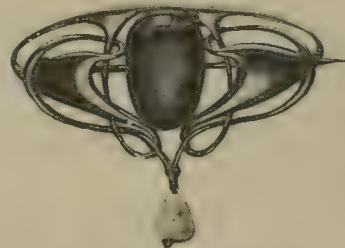
"DEAREST" BRACELET.—Messrs. Smith and Son.

interest to intending purchasers of timekeepers, entitled "Guide to the Purchase of a Watch" and "of a Clock" respectively; these are sent gratis and post free.

Messrs. Liberty and Co., of Regent Street, are famous for the originality of their goods as well as for true artistic quality. These features distinguish all their productions, whether furniture, fabrics, domestic articles, such as rugs, trays, vases, bowls, etc., or dress designs. In the bazaar, no end of pretty and cheap gifts can be obtained, such as silk handkerchiefs, embroideries, photo-frames, cushions, and draperies. They have lately greatly developed a new branch of their ornaments for ladies' wear: these goods are known as the "Cymric" jewellery. This is an exclusive speciality originated by Messrs. Liberty, and entirely designed and executed by British workmen. A distinctive feature is its total freedom from mere mechanical influences, both in design and treatment. The surface of the silver or gold is not burnished save for an occasional decorative detail, and thus it retains the soft sheen of the pure and untouched metal. The charm of individuality in combination with variety is obtained by personal originality in the forms and designs, and through the work being nearly all hand-hammered. The illustration shows a characteristic gold brooch in "Cymric" design; it is made with a choice of a pearl, turquoise matrix, or enamel centre, and as an irregular pearl suspended from the lowest point. Also shown are a ring of interlaced gold and a silver button on which is embossed an antique ship. Quite a different class of article, but in something of the same quaint and old-world



NOVEL "CYMRIC" GOLD RING.
Messrs. Liberty and Co.



NEW ART "CYMRIC" BROOCH.
Messrs. Liberty and Co.

style, is the "Cymric" silver. The spoons in this make, for instance, have heads worked in like manner with the jewellery. Enamel enters into some of the designs with excellent effect. Fruit-spoons and sugar-spoons are well represented; and there is quite a variety of odd and engaging shapes in "Cymric" silver salt-cellars, pepper-casters, and mustard-pots. The sugar or sweetmeat bowls would attract admiring attention on any dinner-table. Then there are vases, serviette-rings, and larger and quite costly articles, such as challenge cups, some set with turquoises, some brightened with enamel, all of most artistic quality. A special catalogue of this art jewellery and silver is issued.



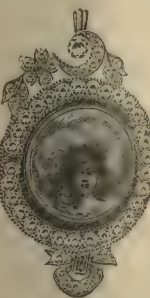
ANCIENT SHIP BUTTON.
Messrs. Liberty and Co.

Many little children suffer much at this time of year from "chaps" and roughness of the skin, and often the soap used is at fault, being too strong for the delicate cuticle. "Vinolia Baby Soap" is specially prepared to suit the tender skin of infants, being made from costly edible fats, and it is guaranteed to be free from any injurious chemicals likely to injure the skin. It is the blandest and mildest soap that can possibly be made, and delicately scented.

An always acceptable Christmas gift is a watch, and the manufacture known as the Waltham watch has a well-established reputation. There are many grades of these timepieces, even the cheapest aiming at being a good timekeeper. A descriptive booklet can be had from Messrs. Robbins and Appleton, 125, High Holborn.

In the palatial premises of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street, the exquisitely beautiful jewellery and articles of goldsmith's and silversmith's work that are on display are seen to the best advantage. It is truly one of the sights of London, as the company invite visitors to walk round and view the stock without being importuned to buy.

Nor need those in search of presents at a very moderate price fear to enter this grand establishment; for while there are a great number of ornaments here worthy of the choice of a millionaire, there is also a large supply of small trinkets, which are exceptionally cheap. The company being the actual manufacturers, and so having no middleman's profit to pay, and also making a point of selling at near cost price as possible, it will be found that the very best value for money can be obtained at 112, Regent Street, whether the desired article be a little gold brooch or scarf-pin for about a sovereign, or whether it be a diamond tiara or necklace, or a string of matchless pearls worth hundreds or thousands of pounds. In a great white velvet-lined case is displayed an unequalled selection of rich jewels. Among them there is a magnificent corsage ornament, with a row of big diamonds for the top, from which fall strands of irregular lengths set with diamonds, each ending in a specially fine brilliant or pearl; the varied lengths are remarkably graceful. There is a tiara after the style of the First Empire period, which in lightness and grace as well as splendour of appearance it would be impossible to surpass. Not only do pear-shaped diamonds dangle from swivels all round the design, but ropes of the sparkling gems also swing loosely



DIAMOND MINIATURE LOCKET.
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

from one point to another, so that the whole must quiver and glitter in motion with dazzling brilliance at the slightest movement of the head they crown. Among the company's exquisite pendants is one formed of four pear-shaped diamonds surrounded by a border of brilliants, and finished off by a bow of the same precious stones at the top. A gift full of meaning would be an ivy-leaf brooch (the leaf of friendship, signifying "I cling to thee"), natural both as regards size and shape, but so closely studded with brilliants that the setting is entirely lost to view. But now let us turn from these superb gifts to more ordinary and everyday desirable ornaments. The ten-guinea necklaces are really marvellous value. Many of these are set with the latest fashionable stone, the green



PEARL AND GREEN TOURMALINE
PENDANT NECKLACE.
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

tourmaline. This popular stone of the moment shows up excellently when combined with the creamy white of shimmering pearls. It may be seen at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's place set in the shape of brooches, pendants, and bracelets, as well as in necklets, some of the attractive ornaments costing only two to three pounds. Flexible bracelets are still all the fashion, and a marvellously cheap one is to be had here, with a fine gold link intersected by balls of gold, and having a little enamelled heart pendant in which is set a pearl; this is actually only thirty shillings. For a small

sum more you can have the chain studded with turquoises in place of the gold balls. Another delightful novelty this year is tinted gold. It looks at first like enamel, but has a greater beauty of glistening surface. A charming bracelet in this style has tiny daisies set along a gold chain, of shimmering tinted gold alternately in pink and blue, each centred with a pearl. Let me not seem, however, to depreciate enamel, as beautiful colours can be got in it that cannot be obtained otherwise. A lovely pendant of intertwined green and red enamel set with opals with their gleaming hearts of the same tones is exquisite. Lovers of the opal should see also a negligé necklet tipped at each end with large pear-shaped opals of much beauty, and the diamond-studded chain caught together above by the coils of an emerald snake. As a present for an elderly lady nothing could be more charming than one of the lorgnette-cases here, either of plain gold, or chased, or set with jewels, or embossed with gold flowers. There are a great number of quite inexpensive charms, and a variety of presents for men. A beautiful catalogue can be had by post. Now let us turn to our Illustrations. The magnificent necklet shown is composed of fine brilliants and whole pearls of large size; the chain round the neck is of smaller but still fine diamonds. The tourmaline and pearl pendant set on a platinum chain to form a necklet is brightened and beautified by the chased gold leaves on either side of the green stone. In that

other pendant, a turquoise of fine colour is surrounded with diamonds, and a true lovers' knot attaches the drop to a platinum chain. The miniature-frame locket is set with diamonds in a graceful design.

NOTES AND DRESS.

At the first election for a Federal Parliament for the Australian

FINE DIAMOND AND PEARL NECKLACE,
WITH DIAMOND CHAIN BACK.
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

Confeder- which is to be held, 850,000 women exercise the will be inter- how many use A lady, Miss is standing for Senate, but hotly by the women's tem- on no personal simply because a lady's candi- grey pre-emin- of which speaks, is still held by their even when enfranchised. is handsome, abilities, and a possibly all that will commend her candidature to men electors rather than to her temperance fellow-women! In New Zealand women have possessed the Parliamentary vote for ten years past, and a large proportion of them use it; but they are not eligible for election. In South Australia the women have had the franchise for the past five years, and they are eligible to sit in their Parliament also, but no woman has ever stood for the local Legislature. New South Wales enfranchised its women only about a year ago, so that they have never voted yet; and, of

ation, just about over are entitled to franchise. It esting to learn their privilege. Vida Goldstein, election to the she is opposed members of the perance party- ground, but they object to dature; so "the ence of man," Tennyson fervently up- meeker sisters, women become Miss Goldstein of brilliant good speaker— qualifications

Is there really any "luck" in names? Certainly there seems so in some cases—thanks, no doubt, to coincidence. Bacon has recorded that our Queen Elizabeth (like many other successful persons) had a profound faith in her own happy star, and used sometimes to say to those around her at periods of great doubt and danger that they need not fear, for her good fortune would surely bring them through. But she seems to have exhausted the good luck for royalty of her name, for it would be hard to find another name the royal holders of which since her time have been less fortunate. The poor little Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, who has so sadly died, was the only child of a marriage that has been dissolved by law between two of Queen Victoria's grandchildren; and the Parliament of her father's Duchy refused his request that they would declare her, though a girl, eligible to succeed to his throne. A Princess Elizabeth, who was the only child born living to King William and his Queen, died at five months old. The unhappy Princess who was killed so cruelly in the French Revolution; the little daughter of King Charles I., whose lonely death in captivity at Carisbrooke aroused the sympathy of Queen Victoria so far that she set up a monument to the long-dead little maiden; the daughter of James I., who became the unfortunate and exiled Queen of Bohemia—it is an exceptionally striking list of Princesses, all bearing one name and marked for early death or great misfortunes.

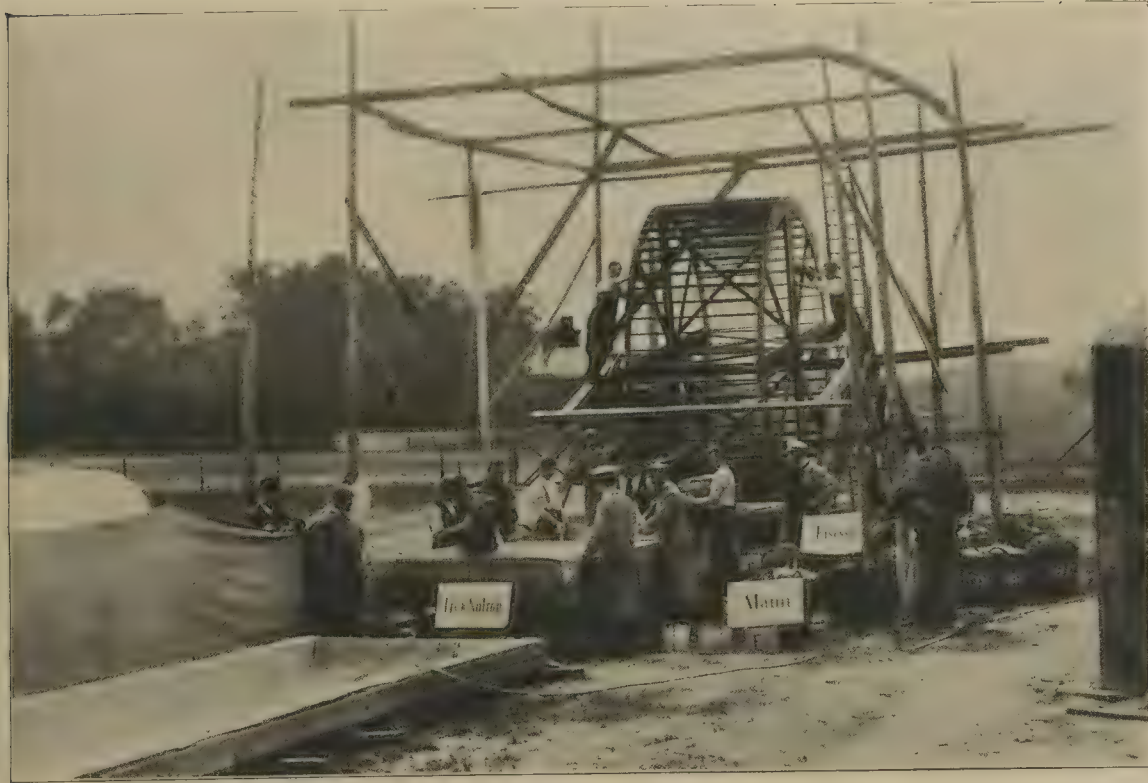
Messrs. Metzler are giving free recitals of their "Piano-Player" on Thursday afternoons at 42, Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street. The instrument very wonderfully reproduces, with all the fine touches of an accomplished performer, the most elaborate compositions for the piano. Messrs. Metzler keep their stock of music for the "Piano-Player" up to date, and included Liza Lehmann's popular song-cycle, "In a Persian Garden," in a recent performance. Music as played at these recitals can be reproduced on the home piano by anybody fortunate enough to possess a "Metzler Piano-Player."

Our dress Illustrations this week depict an evening dress and mantle of so much beauty that they might well go in each other's company to a very smart gathering. The opera-coat is of moleskin, with collar and cuffs in ermine, and a lining at the front of the latter effective fur. The gown is of white chiffon, with long angel-sleeves and flounce of lace, and trimmed round the skirt and at the berthe with ruches and rosettes of ribbon.—FILOMENA.

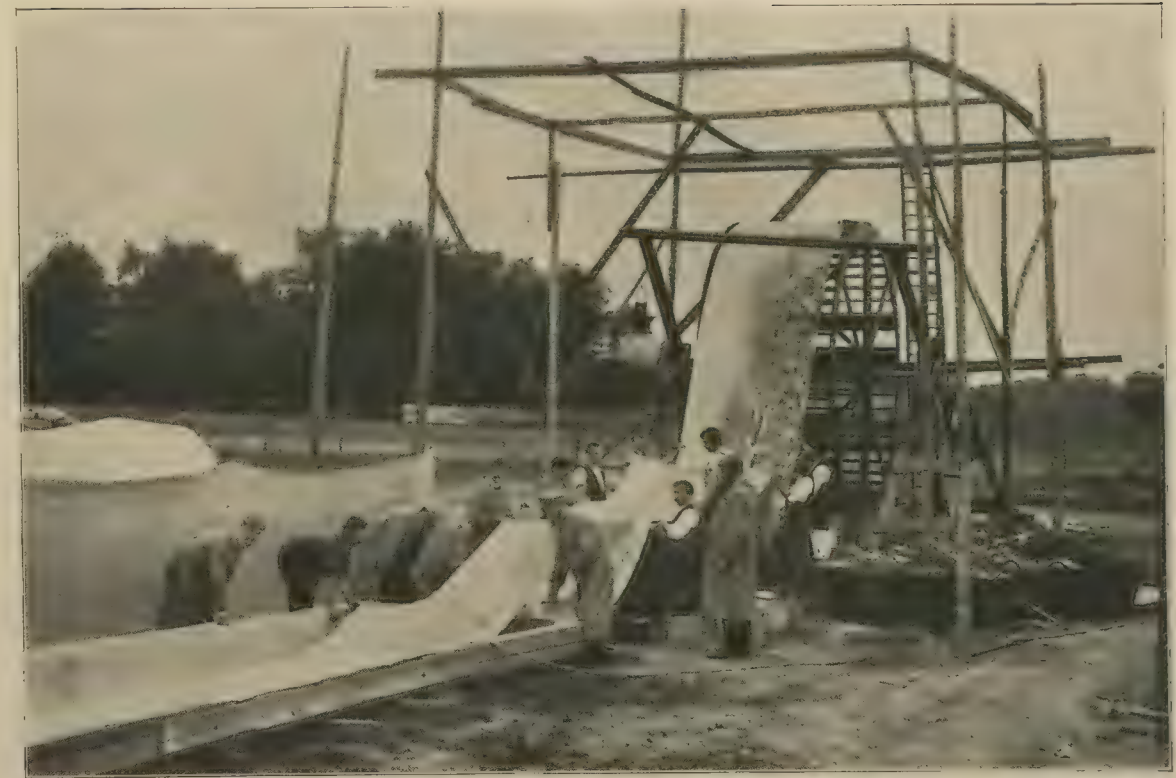


AN EVENING GOWN OF CHIFFON AND LACE, AND A MOLESKIN THEATRE-COAT, LINED WITH ERMINE.

THE BIGGEST PHOTOGRAPH IN THE WORLD: PANORAMA OF THE BAY OF NAPLES FOR ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.



PREPARATIONS FOR FIXING: THE GREAT WINDING-WHEEL.



METHOD OF WASHING THE PRINT IN SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED VATS.



THE METHOD OF DEVELOPING.



RETOUCHING BY NIGHT.

This huge panorama of the Bay of Naples, recently taken by the New Photographic Co. of Berlin, is the largest photograph in the world, and measures twelve yards by one-and-a-half yards high. It was taken from Castello Marino, the highest point of the mountains surrounding Naples. It shows the bay from Vesuvius to Capri. Six plates were used, and the image was enlarged direct on to bromide paper, each section measuring one-and-a-half yards by two yards. The development had to be done in the open air by night. Two copies only were made, one for Dresden, the other for St. Louis.



LONG-BURIED MASONRY: A TEMPORARY PEEP AT THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE LOUVRE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. T. BARRY.

The progress of some public works has revealed the conscientiousness of the original craftsmen, for the masonry hidden below the surface carries on the design of that above.



AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION AT BRIGHTON.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.

The Exhibition was opened on November 25. It has been organised by Lady Louise Loder, and special attention has been given to women's work.

FICTION OF THE HOUR.

Sea Wrack. By F. T. Bullen. (London: Smith, Elder. 6s.)

The Proud Prince. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. (London and New York: Harpers. 6s.)

The Old-Job Man. By Oliver Onions. (London: John Murray.)

John Maxwell's Marriage. By Stephen Gwynn. (London: Macmillan. 6s.)

The Honourable Molly. By Katharine Tynan. (London: Smith, Elder. 6s.)

The Jewel of Seven Stars. By Bram Stoker. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)

Barbe of Grand Bayou. By John Oxenham. (London: Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

The Boudoir Critic. By Constance Smedley. (London and New York: Harpers. 6s.)

Mr. F. T. Bullen's new book, "*Sea Wrack*," is a curious revelation of its author's strength and weakness. A reprint, in part at least, of contributions to the Press, there is much that only Mr. Bullen could write. He begins with a little tale of a devout seaman, a yarn that has all the rich quality of a third-rate tract, and is nearly as convincing. He adds very soon another amazing story, this time of a seaman who dressed as a woman, and served a suburban household as general servant for four years. A more childish piece of work could hardly be imagined. Then, when the reviewer is feeling anxious to part company with a book that threatens to be both silly and dull, the author presents some vivid story of the sea, some brilliant sketch of the marine underworld, untouched by the atmosphere or language of Dissenting chapel or Salvation Army. Mr. Bullen is at his best when he describes the depths and their inhabitants; while when he brings his attention to bear upon material that savours of Deep Sea Missions to Seamen, he is deplorably tiresome and unconvincing. Really, he should choose one of the two paths that lie before him, and avoid the confusion that awaits him when he endeavours to travel over both. He can tell an excellent sea-story, but he is no preacher for educated people; he must take care that his gifts are not associated, even mentally, with red jersey, peaked cap, big drum, and street corners. When he introduces his special form of belief into his stories, his failure is a double one, the saving grace of humour, that might save him in his hour of need, being absent. As a collection of strong work and weak, good and bad, put together in manner suggesting that the author, a really clever man, is not conscious either of his gifts or his failures, "*Sea Wrack*" may be recommended.

The figure of King Robert of Sicily, in Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's new novel, stands in a highly romantic setting, with broad Sicilian sunshine and moonlight throwing effective rays in turn upon it, and courtiers and light women, priests and soldiers, shifting their picturesque groups in the background. The young King, whom Divine justice plucks out of his own power and beauty to wear the withered body of the Court fool, expiates his sins in the motley, until, the allegory having run its course, contrition brings him to his own again. Throughout the book, in the drawing of Perpetua, the executioner's beautiful daughter, whose virtue triumphs over many perils, and who escapes the stake by the miracle of Heaven; in the miseries of the unrecognised King; in the inhumanity and shamelessness of his light-o'-loves, the dramatic intention is paramount. The novel apparently foreruns a play, in which there will be plenty of colouring, plenty of action, and ample scope for—shall we say the peculiar talent of Mr. George Alexander? It is not difficult, at any rate, to picture him in the mantle of King Robert, or, in the fool's livery, rising to heights of self-abnegation that should be level with the heroic achievements of Rudolf Rassendyll. "*The Proud Prince*" is a fine, swinging story, and makes hearty reading. If it is to be dramatised, it will need to be shorn of some of its full-blooded suggestion, and trimmed probably to a less exuberant climax; but it certainly holds the germ of a lively play within its pages.

A reduced gentleman named Oddy was about to commit suicide, after alcoholic farewells to various nocturnal coffee-stalls, when he encountered an old acquaintance, who gave him a bed and decent raiment, and lent him ten pounds. The old acquaintance had a sister, Marcia Keppel, whose influence prevailed over Mr. Oddy and restored him to decent courses. He earned a livelihood by drawing bedsteads for advertisements; then he got a post on a journal conducted on the principle of gratifying the greatest illiteracy of the greatest number. After two years he met Marcia again; and, as she was his preserver, he was about to fall in love with her, when another lady intervened, and painful complications arose. By this time the story has lost its semblance of actuality, and become a phantasmagoria. Mr. Onions, we imagine, began "*The Odd-Job Man*" with some ideas of character. They are happily executed in one instance. Hettie Bostock, the model, barmaid, and pantomime lady, with the large waist, and still larger heart, is touched with a dexterous hand. But the others are mere shadows. For all the sense of reality they give us they might as well walk on the ceiling, like the reflections from the old spectroscope.

To the reviewer jaded by novels turned out of a machine and cut (rather raggedly) into lengths, there comes once in a while a genuine romance, vivid, well-written, absorbing. Such a book is "*John Maxwell's Marriage*." Mr. Gwynn, in a previous Irish novel, had shown a delicate sympathy, a power of realising characters, a gift for getting scenery on to paper. But "*The Old Knowledge*," interesting as it was, had not prepared us for the dramatic power shown in "*John Maxwell's Marriage*." There have been few good Irish novels, though many novels about Irish life have been good as examples of humour or pathos or boisterous fun or historical research, or the hundred and one things that embellish though they do not in themselves make a romance. But here is a story

which appeals as a story, and not as an object-lesson or a treatise or a jest-book. The scene is Donegal a hundred and twenty years ago, and those who know much about eighteenth-century Ireland will find the picture—odd as it is—faithful to fact. But a more important matter is that readers who know and care nothing for history will here find the best romance of recent years—romance as Scott and Dumas understood the word. The story's the thing; but the story, one of stirring episodes, succeeds because with a few seemingly careless touches the characters are made to live.

We laid down "*The Honourable Molly*" with a feeling of perplexity: are there two Irelands, or is there only one? In Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson's pages, certainly, we find no hint of that "distressful country" with which other writers have made us so familiar; rather does the green isle seem to be a fairy place where love springs and beauty flourishes. Poverty there may be, but it is of that elegant variety which exists amid surroundings of exquisite cleanliness, adorned by ancient china and antique silver. Mrs. Hinkson's wand touches everything, even the eatables, and her descriptions of beautiful Irish teas are quite ravishing. Even the servant problem is solved, after a fashion: "The servants at Creggs Castle have never thought of wages," says Miss Thisbe loftily. "What would they require them for, seeing they would always fare the same as the family?" But the wherewithal to pay the wages comes presently, when two young men of title marry into the family. Indeed, we have in all five happy marriages, and as many fair Irish brides, of varying types. Och, but there's no place like the Ould Country; 'tis Mrs. Hinkson who's the happy woman, drawin' the veil for us entirely! But seriously, the story, is full of charm, gentle thoughts, and quaint phrases. It should bring pleasure and hours of enchantment to many and many a girl—and profit too—for if the surroundings are fairylike, the girls are genuinely human, sound, and sweet.

If it is not extraordinary, Mr. Bram Stoker's "*The Jewel of Seven Stars*" has at least the merit of being not ordinary. From first to last we are enveloped in mystery, black magic, and Egyptology, and the reader who can surrender himself to this sort of thing completely may confidently look forward to a couple of hours of absolute enthrallment. Even the sceptical superior person, who disdains to consider the possible existence of an astral body, or a bodily resurrection after the lapse of some forty-odd centuries, may find his curiosity aroused against his better judgment. But whatever the probabilities, Mr. Bram Stoker has certainly succeeded in producing a very cogent piece of work. The human interest, particularly in the earlier part of the book, is sufficiently strong to arrest attention without the adventitious claims to notice already mentioned. It is true that this element is less noticeable towards the close, but no reader who has advanced so far will lay the book down until he has satisfied himself as to the ultimate fate of the mummied queen.

Mr. John Oxenham has drawn from the stock-pot common to writers of fiction a charming heroine of the Grace Darling type, accompanied by the sturdy hero and despicable villain of tradition; a lighthouse-keeper with an inconvenient past; a sufficiency of entertaining minor characters; a set of underground caverns; and, by no means least, a Thing—the description is the author's own—which Jules Verne would have coveted, and with which H. G. Wells would doubtless have been on familiar terms. These ingredients he has placed in Brittany—on the lighthouse of Grand Bayou and in the fishing-village of Plenevec—and has so cunningly mixed that the resulting dish is eminently palatable, if unsubstantial, fare. A medley of love story, crime story, and adventure story, "*Barbe of Grand Bayou*" is at once powerful and charming. True, its author emulates, figuratively, the example of the redskin who proclaims his intentions to all and sundry by the paint upon his face; but his plot, if simple, is sufficient, a mild air of mystery serving to draw the attention from the obvious ending and to sustain the interest. Its characterisation is altogether admirable. Barbe herself, Alain Carbonec, the true love, and George Cadoual, the false; Pierre Carcassone; the kindly Sergeant Gaudiol, are far removed from the puppets too frequently exhibited in modern popular fiction, and it does not need the publishers' assurance that their originals are to be found amongst the amphibious Breton folk, with whom Mr. Oxenham has lived, to convince one of the fact. If fault is to be found, it is in the prominence given to details of the fuel used by Alain Carbonec while in the cave—a small matter, but one that of a certainty jars.

One might liken the various papers which go to make up "*The Boudoir Critic*" to a flight of butterflies, gay, airy, irresponsible, but ephemeral: in a word, we question the wisdom of presenting them in book form. Taken singly, they are just the things to while away the time spent on a ride in the District Railway; they amuse and interest as much by their abounding nonsensical element as by any other single quality; and no right-minded person objects to nonsense in its proper place, particularly clever nonsense, which must have diverted the writer hugely. Perhaps Miss Smedley thinks, with Mr. Chesterton, that newspaper articles should be written in a wild moment; certainly her own articles have an air of spontaneity which is distinctly refreshing, although the views of men and things (particularly women) so freely expressed are much less uncommon than the writer supposes. In the course of twelve or fifteen papers Miss Smedley shows a tendency to repeat herself, and one tires a little of the aunt who snorts and the Princess who says things sweetly. Our advice to those who buy this book is that they should take it in small doses. It would also gain by being read aloud.

THE CULT OF THE PORTFOLIO.

There is a dignity and spaciousness about the mere word "portfolio" that lifts it into distinction. On this side of the Channel we do not, except in error (for which we are duly chastised by morning journals), associate it with the bickerings of Cabinet Ministers, which are too apt to obscure the added prestige to which the word might otherwise attain in its political significance. Rather is it associated with cool and justly lighted rooms, dwelt in by people of leisure and taste, who open the portfolio in hours of ease to turn over, perchance with chastely jewelled fingers, the masterpieces it contains. Or again, it may suggest the great twy-leaved case, on its trestle-like support, in the studio of some deft wielder of graver, burin, or etching-needle, the temporary resting place of choice examples awaiting the patron's eye. And if the artist be of the true spirit, he will, when the patron has made his choice, yield up his creations with a sigh, saying, as Corot did when at length he sold a picture—"To break the set, oh! the pity of it!"

The portfolio has this advantage of the bound book, that there goes with each of its included pictures a sense of individual possession. In the volume the engravings belong to the volume; separation means unpardonable vandalism. But the portfolio picture may at will take temporary or permanent refuge in a frame, to smile or scowl at the owner (according to his mood) from the wall until the day of satiety comes and the print is restored to its former haven. The portfolio is, so to speak, the connoisseur's current account at the bank of Art; the volume is locked up capital—deposit maybe, but deposit that, as we have seen, can only be disturbed at a vandal's price.

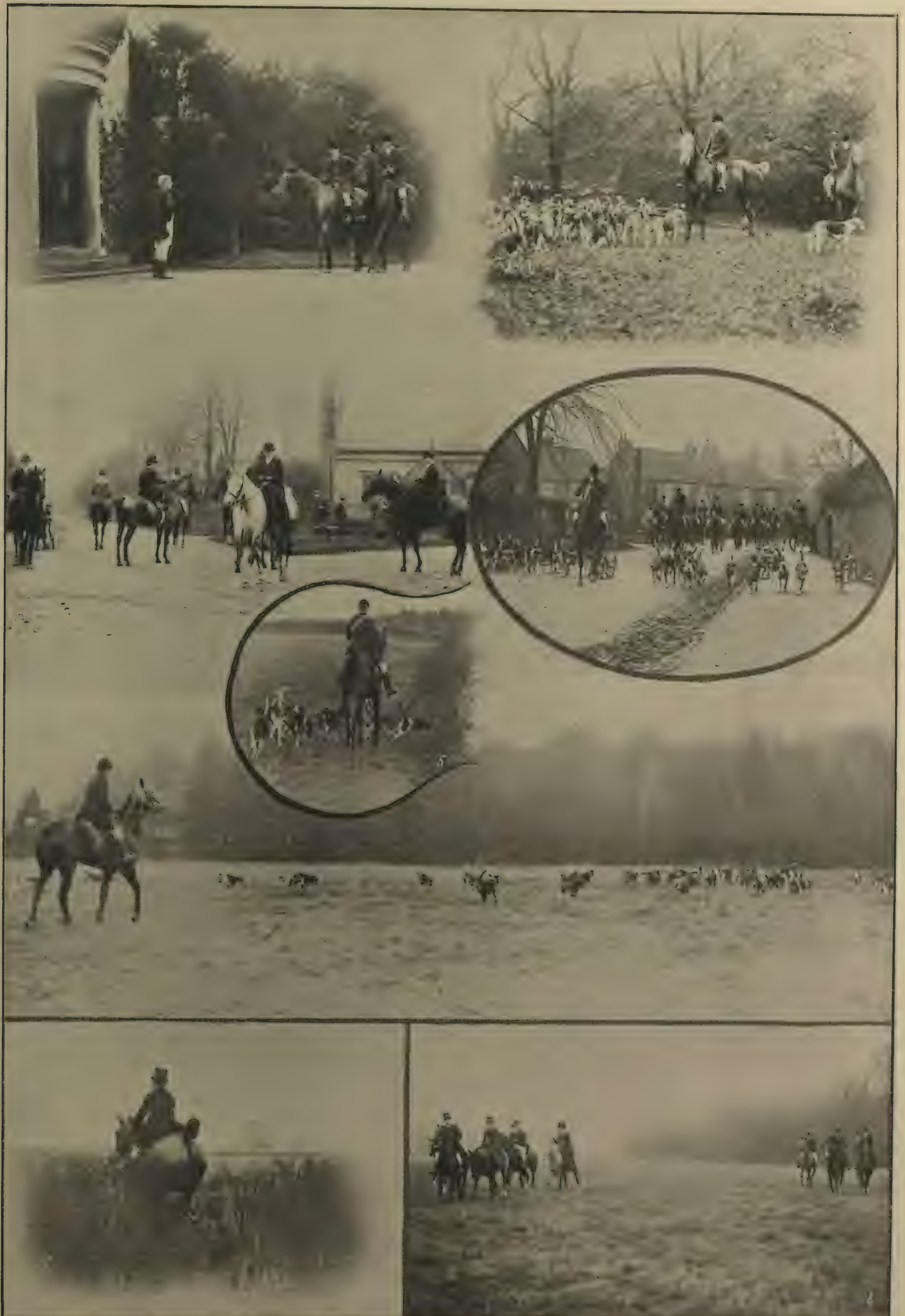
We would not, of course, glorify the one form at the expense of the other. The book, too, has its delights, and the turning of its pages yields its own exquisite pleasure; but the pleasures are of distinct kinds, and must be kept apart. The book, perhaps, has the advantage in the long run, because of its abiding quality, which the portfolio, with its fugitive contents, can never perfectly attain. An artist of our acquaintance, for example, returns at every odd moment to unwearied study of the collection of Raeburns included among those goodly tomes in which an eminent publisher has for some years past been bringing together in compendious form the works of famous painters. The books have their irresistible charm, and it is in no spirit of competition with them that the same publisher, Mr. Heinemann, has also begun to issue a series of portfolios entitled "*Great Masters*." The period embraced is from the fifteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, and if all the examples are as admirable in reproduction as that of Franz Hals' "*Man with the Guitar*," the value of this contribution to the wares of the printseller is assured. The plates are accompanied by notes—critical, historical, and discriptive—from the pen of Sir Martin Conway, Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge. A crown will purchase each set of four engravings, and for those whose purse-strings may not stretch so far the same publisher offers another series, entitled "*The Masters' Masterpieces*," where each sequent part costs but a modest shilling.

But the portfolio finds other uses than that of the shrine for ancient classics. Modern examples also receive through its medium their first introduction to the world, and Messrs. Macmillan have just issued in this form a remarkable set of illustrations to Kipling's "*Jungle Book*." The drawings, which are reproduced in colour of a subdued mysteriousness well according with the theme, evade in a praiseworthy degree the initial objections to reproductions in colour. They achieve, too, a happy compromise between the bondage of decorative convention and the freedom of natural composition. The artists have evidently steeped themselves in Kipling's text, and they must be credited with having produced pictorial realisations of the author's thought that do not obliterate the original mental impression. This, of course, is a supreme virtue in an illustrator. Mowgli is perhaps a little too effeminate in the modelling, but this may be accounted for by the peculiar soft lankiness of Indian boys. The picture which shows him in converse with Bagheera, the Tiger, aptly suggests the familiar understanding that existed between boy and beast. On the same plane of excellence are the drawings of the Monkey People on the cold Lairs, the fight of the monkeys, with its weird background of what may be accepted as Indian architecture, and the monstrous realism of Kaa, the Python, lying lonely in the thin moonlight. But the monster is no fantastic inaccuracy, and a natural historian would find little to cavil at in the drawing. The artists, Messrs. M. and E. Detmold, are young men of undeniable promise. Their talent has been assiduously fostered since it was first declared in early youth, and now it bids fair to justify itself in a wonderful individuality of conception and execution.

The book in the box, that curious modern manifestation of luxurious bibliomania which is but diffidently loved by the man who would have his books ever ready to his hand, may seem to have little to do with our subject, but the box-enclosed albums, elegantly thin, of Charles Dana Gibson's drawings, published by Mr. John Lane, have enough in common with the portfolio to warrant mention here. "*Eighty Drawings*, including '*The Weaker Sex*,' contains work which displays all the artist's cynical cleverness, and rings the usual changes on four or five familiar types. Once—and for the rarity we are grateful—Mr. Gibson is sympathetically human in "*A Jury that might temper Justice with Mercy*." But on the very next page, "*When Women are Jurors*," he is at his old cruel tricks. The artist's reputation for mordant satire is now so well established that he may without sacrifice of prestige begin on his own account to temper justice with mercy.

THE HUNTING SEASON: A DAY WITH THE YORK AND AINSTY FOXHOUNDS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWDEN.



1. ARRIVING AT THE MEET. THE MASTER, MR. LYCETT GREEN, ON RIGHT; MR. M. STAPLETON ON LEFT; MR. GRANT LAWSON ON FOOT.

2. THE HUNTSMAN AND 'PACK.'

3. AT THE MEET.

4. OFF TO COVERT.

5. THROWING HOUNDS IN.

6. HOUNDS RUNNING BACK TO COVERT.

7. A JUMP.

8. GOING TO FRESH COVERT.

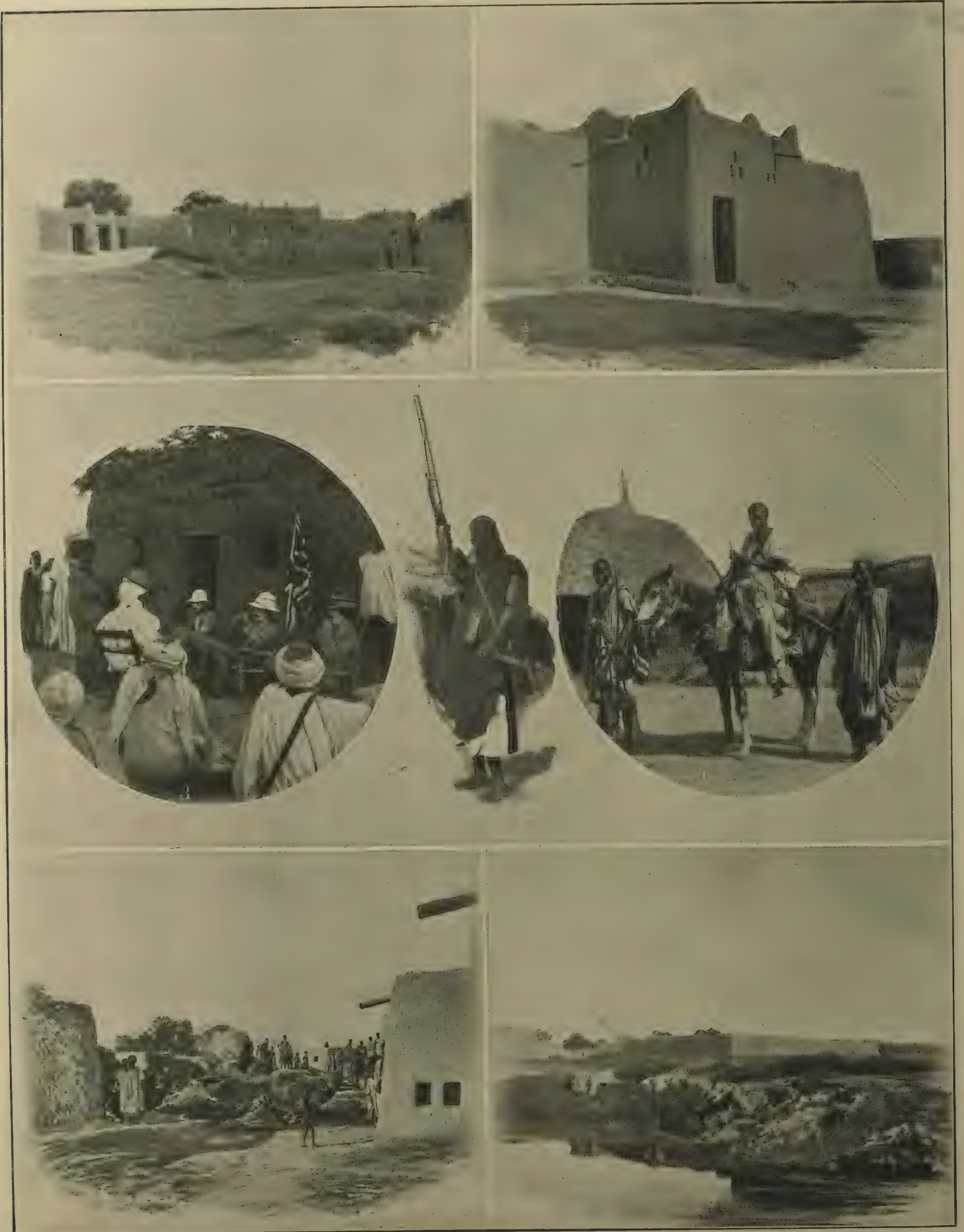


"SANCTUARY": A MOORISH CUSTOM.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

According to a Moorish custom, if a man whom the avenger of blood is pursuing can reach the habitation of another tribe and touch one of their women on the breast with his lips, he becomes one of the tribe, and his new kinsmen are bound to defend him.

THE OPENING UP OF NIGERIA: KATSENA, THE UNIVERSITY CITY OF THE HAUSSAS.



1. A COMPOUND AT KATSENA. 3. THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT KATSENA AND THE LOCAL CHIEFS. 5. THE KING OF GOBER AND HIS ATTENDANTS.
2. A HEADMAN'S HOUSE IN KATSENA. 4. A TUAREG AT KATSENA. 6. INDIGO-WORKS AT KATSENA. 7. THE WALLS OF KATSENA.

In the course of the settlement of the Niger-Lake Chad boundary, the British flag was a few weeks ago hoisted over this interesting and almost unknown city.

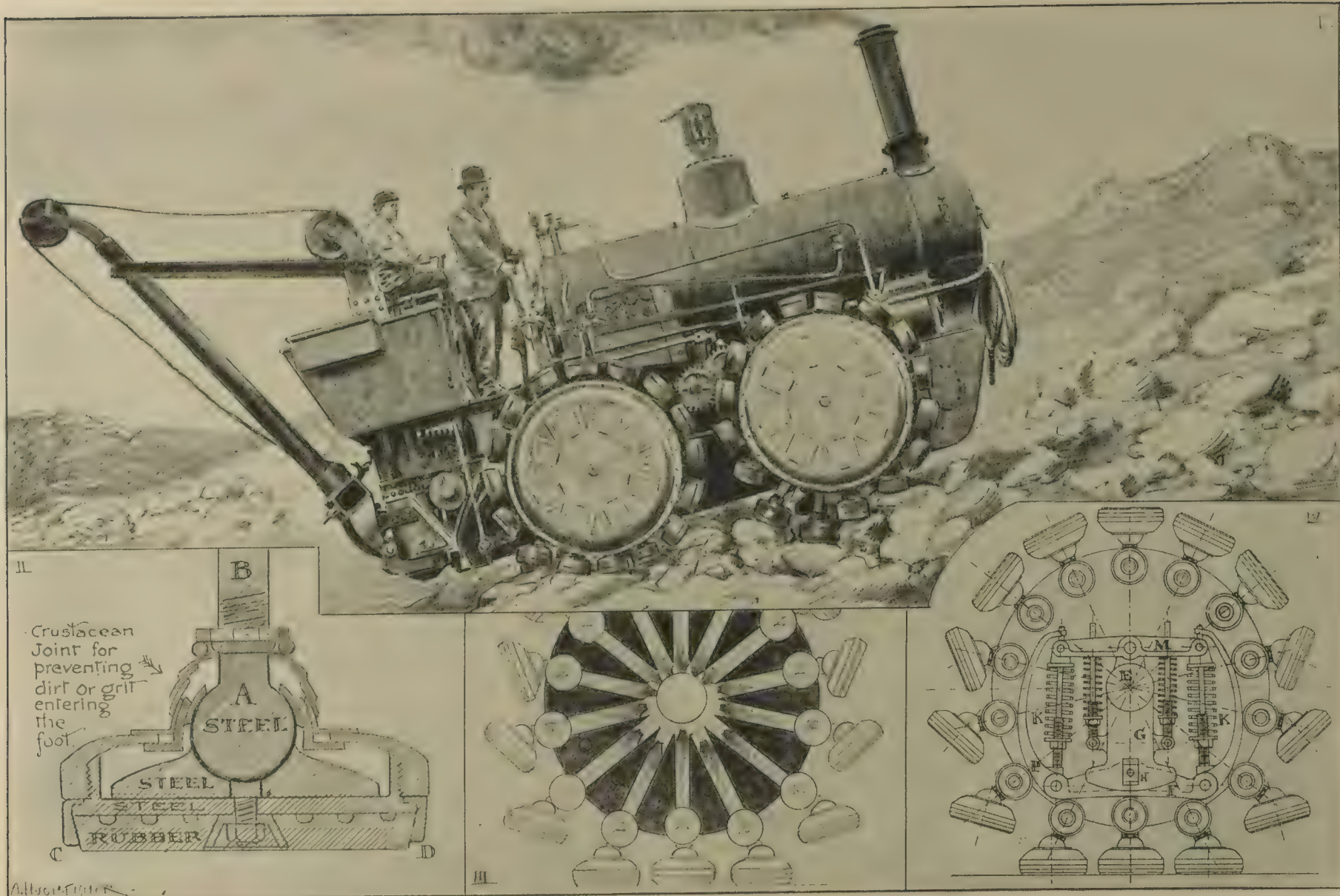
(SEE THE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

THE RECENT REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



THE COLOMBIAN OPPOSITION TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF PANAMA: A DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE STATUE OF 'CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AT COLON.



1. Traction-Engine, fitted with the Pedrail System, going up a rocky hillside.
2. The Foot. A Sliding Spoke (B) is screwed into the Steel Ball (A), upon which the Steel, Rubber-Padded Foot (C D) moves with perfect freedom in every direction, as in any ball-and-socket joint.
3. There are fourteen of these Feet in the Pedrail, and all the Spokes slide in Bearings in the Guides (Q Q), etc., fixed to the Outer Disc of the Pedrail. The Spokes are kept in their normal position by Springs. Attached to each Spoke, just above the Foot, is a small Wheel (Z).

4. Mounted on the Axle-Box (E) is a Rail (F) pivoted to a Plate (G) forming part of the Axle-Box; the Pivot of the Rail is free to rise and fall in a Slot (H). This Rail (F) supports the whole weight of the Engine by Springs (K) pressing against a Top Lever (M) pivoted to the top of the Axle-Box. The Disc carrying the Spokes, Roller, and Feet revolves, but the Axle-Box, with its Guides, Rail, and Springs, does not revolve; with the result that a Roller-Wheel starting from the top of the Disc strikes on the Guide (P) and forces the Sliding Spoke outwards and under the Rail, enabling the Foot to turn on its Ankle-Joint, and to drop with its flat surface on the road, the Roller-Wheel passing gradually under the Rail.

A HILL-CLIMBING TRACTION-ENGINE WITH FEET: THE PEDRAIL.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE INVENTOR, MR. BRAMAH JOSEPH DIPLOCK.



PAINTING THE POPE'S PORTRAIT: HIS HOLINESS SITTING TO MR. THADDEUS AT THE VATICAN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY EDWIN DAVIES, NEWTOWN.

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MUSIC

Mr. Francis Macmillen gave a delightful recital at the St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24. He had already won considerable appreciation at his evening concert; but it was deepened on Tuesday, for he gave evidence of deeper emotional gifts, which, together with his technical power, lift him into the first rank of youthful débutants. He plays in a charming fashion, full of scholarly style, with a rich, warm tone and sympathy. His rendering of the Concerto in G of Max

comes to us with a considerable reputation. She plays with a finish, and has a good method and a precision that are highly to be commended. She has yet to study, but the promise is already there. Miss Nora Drewitt, also a pupil in the Paris Conservatoire, assisted her in her recital. She played a catholic selection of Beethoven, Schumann, Saint Saëns, Wagner, and Chopin.

This is essentially an age of youthful talent: virtuosi spring into fame when they look all too young for frock-

celebrated their thirty-second season at the Queen's Hall with an admirable concert. The orchestra maintains its high standard of efficiency, and played several orchestral pieces brilliantly—notably, the overture of Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel", a Schlummerlied of Brenner; a most picturesque Suite Vénétienne of W. H. Reed; and a chromatic galop of Liszt.

M. Ysaye and M. Ferencz Hegedus gave violin recitals on the same day; the former in the afternoon and the latter in the evening. M. Ysaye, who



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Bruch was excellent, especially in the slow movement; while his performance of the beautiful Air in G of Bach was really perfect. He also played with poetic charm "The Vision of the Ideal," from a symphonic poem, "Alastor," by Mr. Ernest Blake. Another solo was a chaconne by Vivaldi, which was accompanied by Mr. Haddon Squire.

Miss Elsie Playfair gave promise of considerable talent in the violin recital she held on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 26, at the Steinway Hall. Miss Playfair has studied long and earnestly abroad, and

coats and long skirts, and Miss Jenny Hyman is no exception to this modern phase. She gave a concert on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, at the St. James's Hall, assisted by the student orchestra of the Guildhall School of Music, accompanied by Dr. Cummings. Miss Jenny Hyman played brilliantly in the Concerto in B flat minor of Tchaikowski and in the Concerto in E of Moszkowski. She possesses exceptional technical ability, and has a sensitive and cultivated taste. Miss Blanche de Solla gave much pleasure as the vocalist of the evening.

On Wednesday, Nov. 25, the Royal Amateur Society

is perhaps our greatest living violinist, not even excepting M. Kubelik; played admirably the Sonata in G minor of Handel. He also played the Concerto in D minor of Vieuxtemps. The orchestral portion was undertaken by Mr. Charlton Keith (the pianoforte), Miss Gwennie Mason (the harp), and the "Positive" organ, Mr. Percy Pitt. In the Chaconne of Bach the pianoforte accompaniments of Robert Schumann were given. Miss Alice Venning, the vocalist, has a highly trained and pleasing mezzo-soprano voice.

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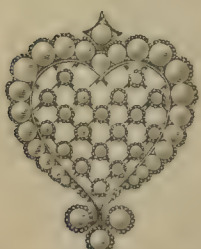
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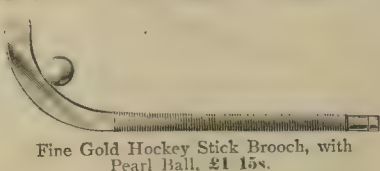


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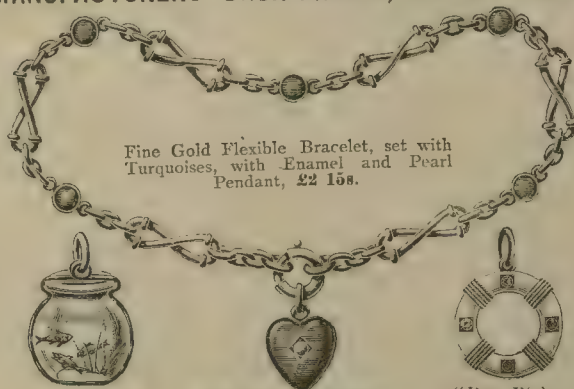
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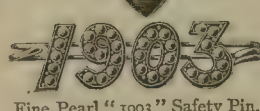
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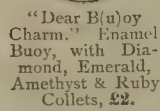
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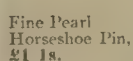
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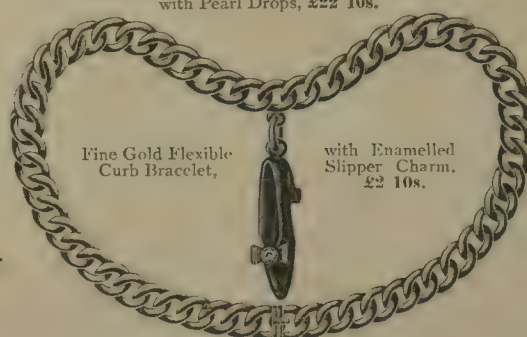


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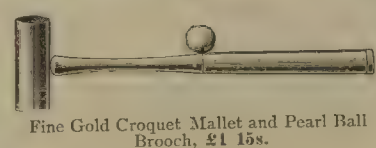


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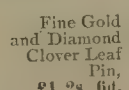
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THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: SCENES AT PANAMA AND ON THE CANAL NOW LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GRIBAYDOFF.

WORCESTER

is one of the most ancient and interesting cities in the Midlands. Lying as it does within one of the most beautiful portions of the Severn Valley, it would seem to be the home of peace and tranquillity, and yet few towns in our island have seen more of the war and turmoil which in times past have devastated our land. The Wars of the Barons, the Wars of the Roses, and the Civil Wars in their turn raged around this devoted City, and the famous Battle of Worcester was fought within its boundaries.

Worcester is now chiefly noted for its beautiful Cathedral. The See was founded in or about A.D. 673, but owing to the opposition of the Bishop of Lichfield its final establishment did not take place till A.D. 780. The first Cathedral, finished in 983, was destroyed by the Danes, but in 1084 Bishop Wulstan began the erection of the first Norman Cathedral, of which the crypt and some other portions remain. This edifice grew by degrees, and although it has passed through many vicissitudes, such as the fall of the tower, conflagrations, destruction worked by time,

it has become the beautiful structure illustrated to-day. From the river it looks especially noble and commanding. The interior is exceedingly rich and beautiful.

A handsome stone bridge, composed of five

Modern Worcester contains so much that is ancient that it is difficult to separate the two. The municipal buildings are worthy of inspection, and the Guildhall is noticeable for statues, on each side of the entrance, of Charles I. and Charles II., and one of Queen Anne above. There are many old houses still remaining, and from one rumour says Charles II. escaped after his defeat by Cromwell in 1651.

The Shire Hall is a handsome stone building in Ionic style, and was erected in 1834-35, the assizes for the city and county being held there. The open space in front is adorned with a fine statue of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Adjoining this is perhaps the most conspicuous and handsome of the modern buildings of Worcester—the City's Jubilee Memorial to this Queen, known as the Victoria Institute. The institution contains the Free Library, Reading and Reference Rooms, Museums, Schools of Art and Science, News Department, &c.

There are many other public buildings—philanthropic, educational, and

devoted to amusements—which all show that Worcester is determined to stand in the forefront of provincial cities.



elliptical arches, was erected in 1771-80, since enlarged, and connects Worcester with the suburb of St. John in Bedwardine.

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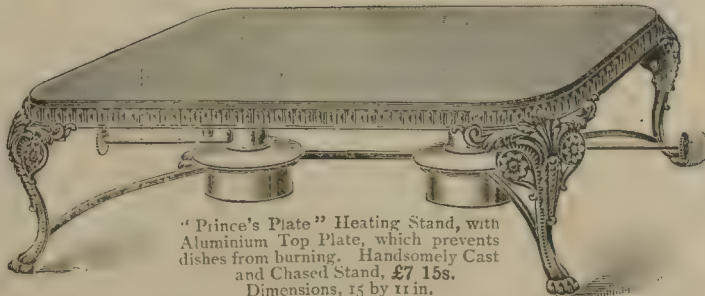
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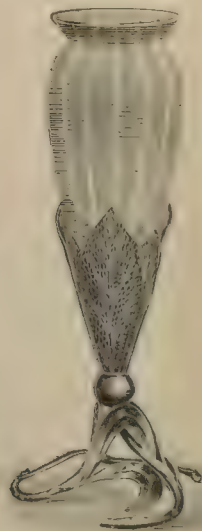
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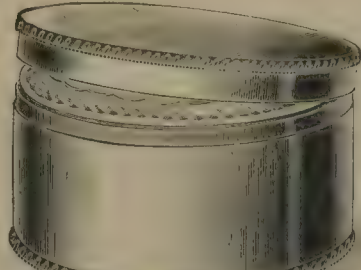
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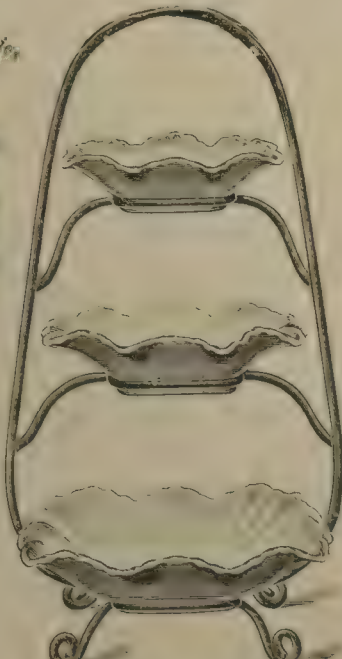
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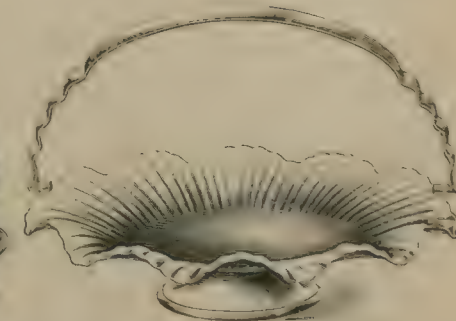
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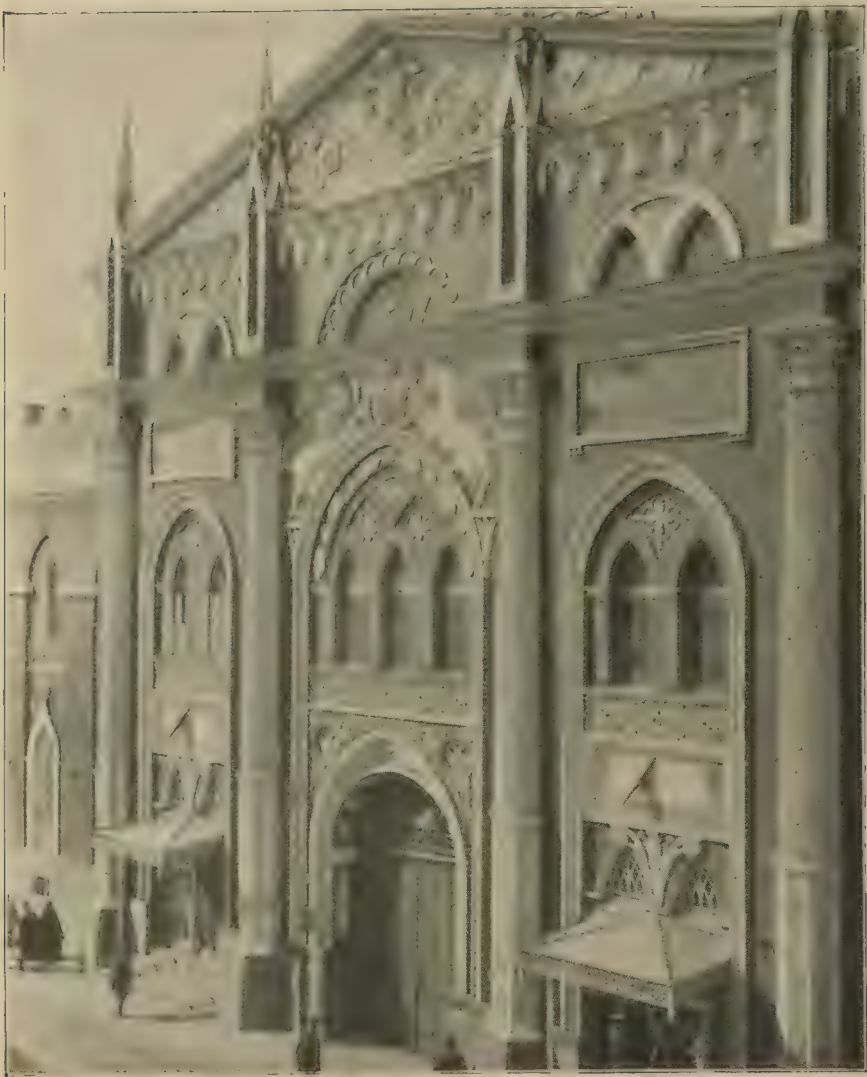


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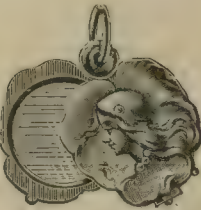


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ART NOTES.

The Water-Colour Society in Pall Mall, now more than a hundred years old, has the usual kind of exhibition—not very interesting, but showing a more than respectable quantity of skill. Perhaps the word 'skill' is the only fit one: of the great triumph of style or the lesser triumph of cleverness we find no display here; the scenic or picturesque, and even the homely and pictorial, landscape are rendered realistically, with sun, with mist, with distance, with everything the drawing-master rightly admires and studies; and to do this well demands no small ability and training. But art is something different from this; the portrait of a beautiful scene is not necessarily a beautiful rectangular piece of paper or canvas. One might wish for a drawing from these walls as a reminder of some view seen with delight on one's travels, but not as a decoration for a beautiful room.

Artists who have a decided point of view make, however, an interesting minority even here. Miss Montalba repeats her fine compositions of ruddy-sailed boats set in misty sea and white sky; Mr. Clausen is, as ever, fresh and most artistic; Mr. Alexander draws with elegance and exquisite truth the forms of dry weeds and old seed-pods against fine silvery-grey backgrounds, and convinces us that a slim stick of hawkweed is one of the things best worth drawing in the world. Mr. Goodwin is unequal, and less successful in the blues of Italian sea and sky than in architectural study. Mr. Anning Bell has fine colour in the ruddy and brown woman, clad in glowing white, which he calls "The Shell." On one wall of the gallery are hung the fifty-nine small drawings presented by the society to the King and Queen at the Coronation.

A number of "one-man shows" and "two-men shows" are offering attractions to the frequenter of the minor galleries. At the Ryder Gallery Mr. Percy Rendall and Mr. Pace show a collection of meritorious paintings; at the Dickinson Gallery, in Bond Street, may be seen a number of drawings by Mr. Walter Crane—windy water-colours, his best book-illustrations, designs in pottery for repoussé work and for fancy-dress costumes—all illustrating his decorative intensity and also—not a common corollary—his decorative versatility; at the Gallery of the

Guild of Handicraft, in Deering Yard, Bond Street, is a varied and significant little collection of the members' work; at the Modern Gallery Mr. Haité's water-colours show Venice once again as the chosen city of English painters; and at the Fine Art Society's rooms, in Bond Street, are to be seen Mr. Stanley Inchbold's water-colours, the result of an eighteen-months' stay in the Holy Land.

Subscribers to the fund for providing Dublin with a Parnell statue have been showing a little not unnatural

prevented the committee from commissioning an English sculptor; and against sentiment there is no argument. Otherwise, one might regret that Mr. Gilbert of Mr. Frampton, who are still busy on Queen Victoria's statues, had not the opportunity of making a marble presentment of the uncrowned King of Ireland, as he was once nicknamed—by his enemies rather than his friends. Mr. St. Gaudens is an excellent artificer; but nobody supposes that any deliberate choice was made of him on a general knowledge and appreciation of his merits,

else it would hardly be necessary to explain him as "the well-known American sculptor"; and there is, of course, a certain national characteristic, a trick of locality, which these international conditions forfeit and falsify. The man who sat at Westminster must lose something of the inevitable Parliamentary *cachet*; nay, more, he must be given a touch of Washington and the Congressman in its place. This is inevitable, as the talent of Mr. St. Gaudens is an individual one, finely subjected to the influences of environment and race. The result will, at any rate, be full of interest; and if the British sculptor needs any consolation under the boycott, the fiscal future may hold it in store for him. Has the Statue Committee made any allowance for the possible duty of twenty-five per cent. put, in retaliation, upon the importation upon British shores of American works of art?

This leads us to add that the English sculptor would not be any great gainer by a tax imposed upon statues cast in foreign foundries. Mr. Gilbert, for instance, designs and casts his statues—even belated Jubilee statues—in Bruges; and Mr. Frampton, we see, has been called unpatriotic because a Victoria of his has arrived in Liverpool from a Brussels foundry. It is interesting, therefore, to put upon record that Mr. Frampton paid a considerably larger sum to the Brussels casters than he would have been asked to pay in England; also that journeys to Brussels made havoc of his time. He went where he could get his work done best, and at sacrifice of time and money to himself. The public gains, and one has to ask oneself whether patriotism is not better illustrated in this fashion than it would be by the placing of the work close at hand, with inferior results. The knotty points which agitate the politics of the moment are, in fact, disturbing even the complacencies of the studios.—W. M.



Photo. Sturder.

A MACAULAY MEMORIAL IN LONDON: THE TABLET ON HOLLY LODGE, CAMPDEN HILL, UNVEILED BY LORD ROSEBURY, NOVEMBER 26.

The tablet is erected on the house at Campden Hill where Lord Macaulay died in 1850. At the unveiling ceremony Lord Rosebery delivered a sympathetic appreciation of the historian's life and work.

curiosity about the arrangements made for the carrying out of their intentions, and about the date on which will be unveiled the effigy of a man whose face was often described, while he was still in life, as of marble. The information given is that the work has been entrusted to Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, whose engagements are such that years must elapse before the work can be landed at Kingstown. Perhaps there was a sentiment which

havoce of his time. He went where he could get his work done best, and at sacrifice of time and money to himself. The public gains, and one has to ask oneself whether patriotism is not better illustrated in this fashion than it would be by the placing of the work close at hand, with inferior results. The knotty points which agitate the politics of the moment are, in fact, disturbing even the complacencies of the studios.—W. M.

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THE UNITY OF IBERIA.

He was a diplomat of parts, a Castilian of blue blood and many quarterings whom the vagaries of Spanish politics had taken from an Embassy and left idle in Madrid. For some four months he had found no occupation outside his modest flat; but the swing of the political pendulum was bringing his friends into office once more, and he looked to resume the active life and his proper place in the conduct of affairs. I had met him in and out of office; he knew my Spanish sympathies, and talked without reserve, as most cultured Spaniards will as soon as you can gain their confidence and respect.

"With Portugal, amigo," he said, as we sat in a famous café on the Puerta del Sol, and surrendered some of the "hours of fire" to coffee and cigarettes, "with Portugal we can never be friends. She has succeeded in gaining the ear of Great Britain, a traditional friendship

that African possessions threatened to disturb and finally cemented, an affair that may be connected with the value of Lisbon, Oporto, or the Cape Verde Islands, *quien sabe?* It is all one; the fact remains that Portugal is proud, that she feels confident in the good relations with the greatest of naval powers, that she looks with a jealous and mistrustful eye upon her neighbour. She is arrogant, this little Portugal; we see it in many ways. She will yet incite Great Britain to ignore this country's legitimate claims in the Mediterranean. We have no fleet; but rights and proper ambitions are a thing apart from force, and in the development of these claims Portugal will surely hinder us."

Two months later I lunched on the Avenida in Lisbon with a Portuguese gentleman who holds an official position. We talked of the Anglo-Portuguese relations and the forthcoming visit of King Edward to Lisbon. "He will be the more welcome," remarked my host, "because all the educated citizens of this country realise that Great Britain stands between Portugal and extinction.

Spanish ambitions have suffered nothing from the American War. If Spain had the chance she would absorb Portugal; we are but a little country, and she would like all the south-western corner of Europe for her Empire, together with the part of Africa lying directly at her feet. Then only will her *amour propre* be satisfied. Since Portugal developed her anti-Clerical campaign, after the Oporto abduction, the anger of priest-led Spain has been terrible. It was an offence against Rome, and Rome dictates to Madrid—always has done, except in the brief days of the Spanish Republic. We have good reason to be pleased that the Anglo-Portuguese friendship is so well marked, and that your King is coming here. The event warns Spain that, even if she is ambitious, she must be discreet."

These two conversations, recorded as nearly as recollection permits in the words actually used, may serve to show that Spain and Portugal, though united by nature, have been severed by most of the forces



Snapshot of Championship Match, 1903, Dawson v. Stevenson, played at National Sporting Club, London, on Table by E. J. RILEY, Limited, Accrington. Dawson at Play.

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that serve to keep nations asunder until at last they have little or nothing in common. Jealousy and mutual suspicions must play a great part in countries where less than ten per cent. of the populace can read or write, and depend for their opinions upon the village priest, who is often a fool or a rogue; while, politically speaking, Spain has always felt the presence of Great Britain at Gibraltar, and has feared the effects of a good understanding in Lisbon that has not spread quite so far as Madrid.

In view of these matters, the visit of King Alfonso XIII. to Dom Carlos is matter for surprise, and at the same time for congratulation. Perhaps it may be suggested that the genesis of the visit lies in the new-born friendship between France and Great Britain, for Britain's interest in Portugal has had its counterpart in the interest France has taken in Spain. The smaller rivalries have been extinguished with the greater, and the meeting between the two Kings may well be calculated to inaugurate a new era in the relations between the countries. Down to the present time the only Spaniards who have been really welcome in Portugal have been some of the great bull-fighters, who in the Campo Pequeno or at Alges have shown that they can do what they like with the Portuguese bulls, whose horns are sheathed in leather. Outside the ranks of its bull-fighters and the travelling companies with

their *zarzuelas*, Portugal has found few Spaniards to interest it.

The illiteracy that prevails in Spain and in Portugal, the extent of ignorance and superstition that go to make up the lives of the poorer classes who form the great majority of the population, will keep any *entente* between Portugal and Spain from developing a far-reaching effect locally; the interest really affects the Mediterranean and its problems. Spain and Portugal occupy positions of great importance on the way to and in the Mediterranean, and while the two countries had patrons whose interests clashed, another difficulty was added to the problems with which the great sea bristles.

It is not, then, with reference to its local developments that the union of Spain with Great Britain's friend and ally is to be regarded, but with an eye to the larger issues, particularly the development of an understanding between all the Powers concerned, that promises to keep the Mediterranean from becoming in the near future the theatre of a great war. Less than three years ago the European rivalries in the Mediterranean were a grave menace to the world's peace, but one by one the various difficulties have been adjusted, or put in way of adjustment. France and Italy, Great Britain and France, and now Spain and Portugal, have settled misunderstandings that added to the immediate need for armaments. Next year we are to see King Alfonso

in London, and this country's understanding with Mediterranean Powers will be complete.

Mr. Strang, who has made a happy hit in portrait after portrait designed after the Holbein manner, has been asked to gather these into a separate exhibition. The number of them is about one hundred and fifty; but as each drawing has "gone home" to the sitter, the mustering of them at the Prince's Terrace Gallery presents difficulties which one hopes the energy of Mr. John Baillie may overcome.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have made complete arrangements for the collection, quick transit, and prompt delivery of Christmas parcels in all the chief towns on their system, and all parts of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Special through vans will be run on the principal trains for the accommodation of the traffic, and additional delivery and collection services will be in operation. The reduced rates charged are in no case higher than the rates by Parcels Post.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 13, 1902), with a codicil (dated April 24, 1903), of Mr. Charles Samuel, of 176, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, and of Messrs. Samuel Brothers, Limited, Ludgate Hill, who died on Oct. 5, was proved on Nov. 24 by Wolf Myers, Marcus Nathan Adler, and Horatio Myer, the executors, the value of the estate being £327,934. The testator gives £15,000 to Wolf Myers; £12,000 each to his niece Esther Myer and Moritz Assur Keyser; £12,000 to the children of his deceased niece Fanny Adler; £12,000 to the children of his late niece Esther Gabriel; £6000 to Solomon Assur Keyser; £3000 each to Bertha and Alfred Jetta; £3000 each to Wolf Cohen, Colin Cohen, Frederick B. Joseph, Henry Jacob, Charles Samuel Myers, Herbert Marcus Adler, and Leonard Maurice Gabriel; and very

many other legacies both to charities and relatives. The residue of his property he leaves as to one seventh each to Wolf Myers, George Myers, Esther Myer, and Moritz Assur Keyser; one seventh each to the children of Joel Myers and Fanny Adler; and one seventh between Esther Israel, Leonard Maurice Gabriel, and William Gabriel.

The will (dated Aug. 22, 1894), with two codicils (dated June 19, 1901, and April 25, 1903), of Colonel Josiah Wilkinson, of Southampton Lodge, Highgate, who died on Oct. 20, was proved on Nov. 24 by Leonard Rodwell Wilkinson, the son, Major-General Algernon Brendon, and Vernon Russell Smith, K.C., the executors, the value of the real and personal estate being £233,924. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Alice Emma Wilkinson, £2000, and during her widowhood an annuity of £2500, or £2000 per annum should she again marry; to his son Leonard, the Coombe Common Farm at

Chiddingfold, Surrey; to each of the executors, £200; to each of the children of General Brendon, £200; to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, £250; and, in trust, for his daughter Enid Alice, £15,000, a like sum having been settled on his daughter Gertrude Mariana on her marriage. The residue of his property he leaves to his three sons, Leonard, Bernard Kedington, and Neville.

The will (dated May 22, 1899), with a codicil (dated March 28, 1902), of Mr. Herbert Thellusson, of Brodsworth Hall, Doncaster, who died on Sept. 17, was proved on Nov. 19 by Charles Thellusson and Augustus Thellusson, the brothers, and Horace Edward Golding, the executors, the value of the estate being £194,473. The testator bequeaths £200 to Horace Edward Golding; £700 to his brother Augustus; £500 each to his cousins Percy and Ernest Thellusson; £200, in trust, for Herbert Francis Whitaker Thellusson; and legacies to

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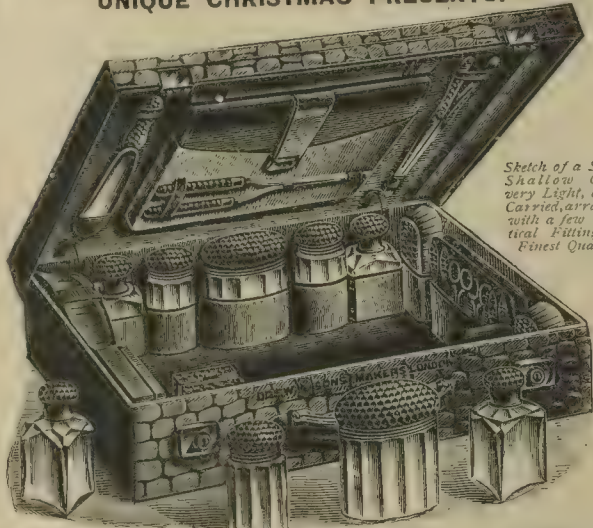
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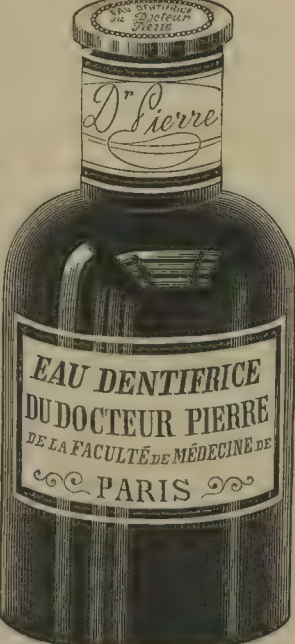
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servants. Provisions are made for his wife, but it would appear that she predeceased him. All his real estate he leaves to his brother Charles, upon like trusts as those of the real property passing under the will of his father. The residue of his personalty he leaves to his brother Charles.

The will (dated May 14, 1900) of the Rev. John George Cotton Browne, J.P., of Walkern Hall, near Stevenage, Herts, who died on Sept. 28, was proved on Nov. 20 by Miss Georgina Isabella Cotton Browne, the daughter, the value of the estate being £108,591. The testator bequeaths £1000, and £1000 per annum during the life of her mother, to his daughter; £100 each to Mary Sophia Sansom, Isabella Houghton, Jane Emily Bradshaw, Harriet Cotton Browne, and Caroline Mells; £380 stock to Mary Ann Ireland; £300 each to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. James's, Dudley, and of Walkern, in trust for the poor; and

legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his daughter.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1899) of Major Lord William Augustus Cavendish-Bentinck, 10th Hussars, who died on Nov. 4 on board the P. and O. steam-ship *Arabia*, in the Suez Canal, was proved on Nov. 21 by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, the brother, and Edward Horsman Bailey, the executors, the value of the estate being £100,637. The testator gives the silver cup, a copy of the 10th Hussars' Regimental Challenge Cup, to his half-brother the Duke of Portland; £500 to the 10th Hussars' Polo Club; £50 to his groom, James Bland, and £50 and his wearing apparel to his servant, Frederick Collins. One fifth of the residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his sister Lady Ottoline Violet Anne Cavendish-Bentinck; and two fifths each to his brothers Lords Henry and Charles Cavendish-Bentinck.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Oct. 13, 1903) of Sir Windham Robert Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., of Carmichael House, Thankerton, N.B., who died on Oct. 26, granted to Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart., Robert Octavius Pitman, and George Dunlop, has just been resealed in London, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland being £85,584.

The will (dated July 28, 1903) of Mr. Edmund Mason, of Beaconsfield, Wrexham, who died on Oct. 10, has been proved by his daughters, Miss Mary Mason, Miss Fanny Mason, and Miss Elizabeth Mason, the value of the estate amounting to £65,869. The testator gives £200, an annuity of £300, and during her widowhood the use of his freehold residence with the effects therein to his wife, and he leaves the residue of his property to his three daughters share and share alike.

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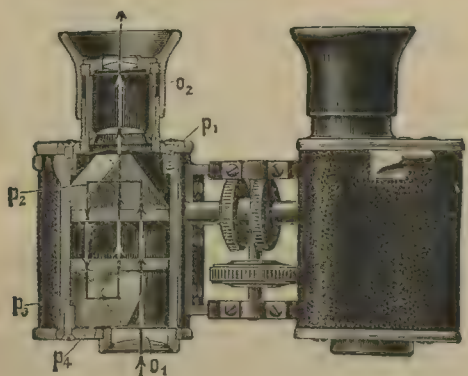
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Dr. Walter Ruthven Pym, Bishop of Mauritius, who is to succeed Dr. Macarthur as Bishop of Bombay, is a moderate Churchman, who has friends among all parties. Ten years ago he was appointed Vicar of Rotherham, and in 1898 he succeeded Dr. Walsh as Bishop of Mauritius. In view of the fact that more than one Indian Bishop has broken down in health within the last few years, it is satisfactory to note that Dr. Pym is thoroughly acclimatised to semi-tropical conditions.

Notwithstanding the eloquence of the Bishops of London and Stepney, it is announced that the East London Church Fund has had a very unsatisfactory year. The receipts amount to £10,000, while the expenditure has exceeded £15,000. Only twice during the last ten years have the receipts fallen so low.

A very interesting meeting in connection with the S.P.G. was held last week at Exeter Hall. One of the best speeches was that of the chairman, the Bishop of St. Albans. The Bishop of Trinidad appealed to the younger clergy to go out to the eight dioceses of the West Indies, where 350 clergy carried on the work over an area of 2000 miles from east to west. The people in Trinidad, he remarked, are desperately poor, and are in great need of priests and teachers.

Bishop Moule, of China, brother of the Bishop of Durham, writes in the North China *Daily News* a touching tribute to the late Rev. H. C. Hodges, Dean

of Shanghai. For seventeen years Mr. Hodges had acted as chaplain to the English residents. His death occurred from cholera, after a few hours' illness, at the time when Bishops Moule, Scott, and Hoare, his most valued friends, were assembled for the Diocesan Conference. So beloved was Mr. Hodges among the English community in China that Bishop Scott, in the funeral sermon, spoke of his loss as comparable to that of a husband and father.

Canon Cruttwell, Rector of Ewelme, who has been appointed to succeed Canon Overton in Peterborough Cathedral, is a writer of considerable learning. His best-known work is his "History of Roman Literature." Canon Cruttwell has been for some years one of the Bishop of Peterborough's examining chaplains.

The Bishop of Bloemfontein, who is still residing amongst his Poplar friends, has issued an earnest appeal on behalf of the Church in the Orange River Colony. He says there are boundless opportunities of developing the work amongst natives and Europeans alike, but churches are badly needed, especially in Basutoland. Dr. Chandler announces that while in England he has received about £1200, but he hopes for a much larger sum before starting on his return voyage on Dec. 26.

Bishop Gore has been reading Mr. Gladstone's biography with the greatest interest and admiration. At a recent meeting of the Christian Social Union at Norwich, he said: "Amongst the great, Gladstone was the greatest," and regretted that throughout the

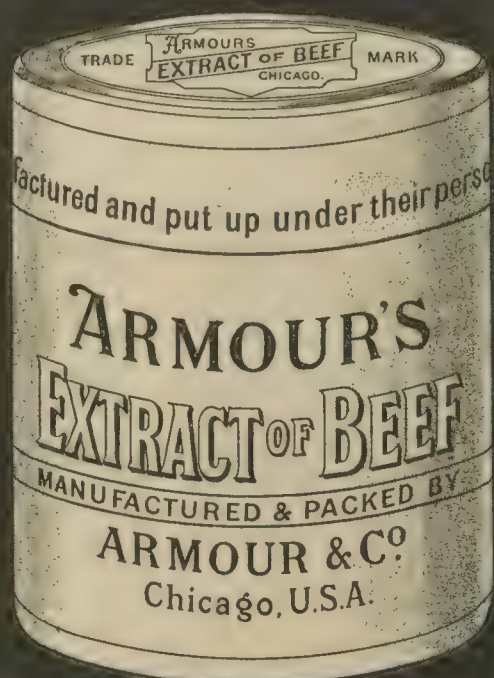
Macedonian agitation there had been no compelling voice to organise into effective action the universal feeling of sympathy.

One of the points on which Canon Scott Holland has formed a very decided opinion in South Africa is the employment of Chinese labour. The Chinaman, he says, may do the work which the mine-owners desire; "but are we to allow a life to be thrust into our midst of a type which will bring trouble and degradation right into the heart of the country?" He advises Englishmen to wait and see whether the Kaffirs will not step in and find themselves worthy and noble citizens of the Empire.

The Rev. Frank Swainson, the newly appointed Vicar of St. Barnabas, Holloway, introduced a rather curious innovation on his first Sunday evening. He appealed to the crowded congregation to remain seated when the clergy and choir entered the church, instead of rising as heretofore. The service was of a hearty and congregational character, and the new Vicar preached a stirring sermon from the words, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

A screen is to be placed in Chichester Cathedral as a memorial of Archdeacon Mount. In the sixteenth century the cathedral possessed a beautiful screen of carved oak adorned with gilding and colouring, but this was injured, and indeed ruined, during the eighteenth century. The restoration of the screen was an object in which the late Archdeacon took a lively interest.—V.

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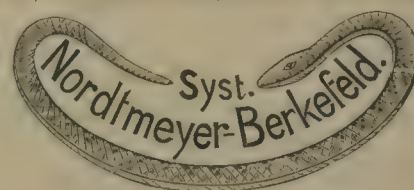
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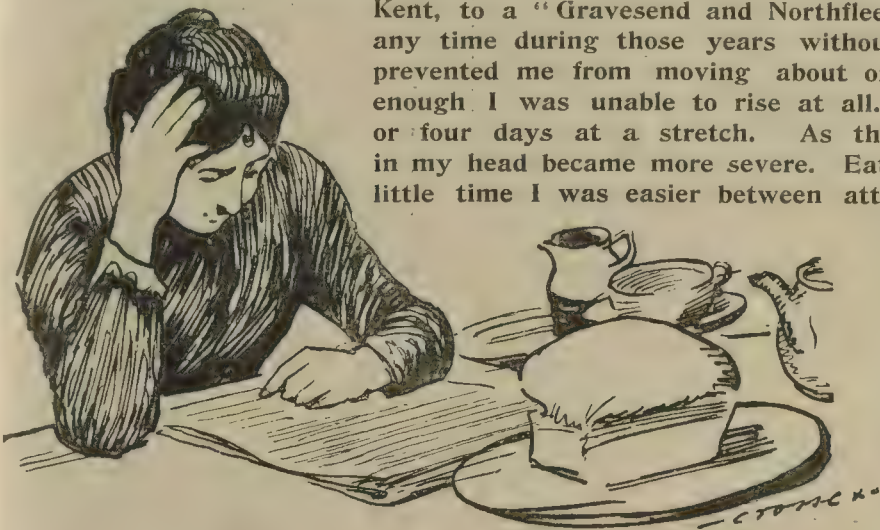
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"I was afraid to eat."

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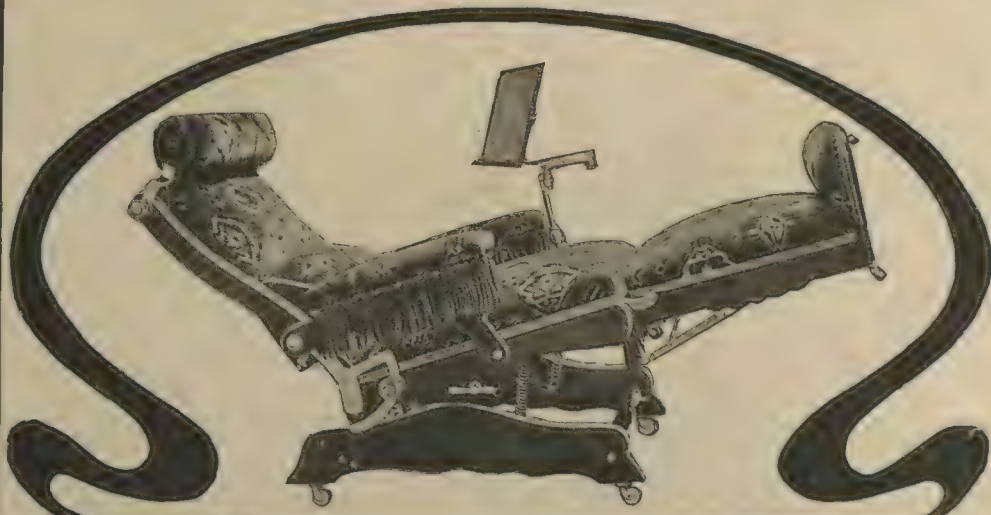
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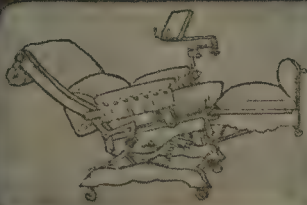
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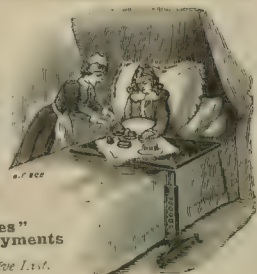
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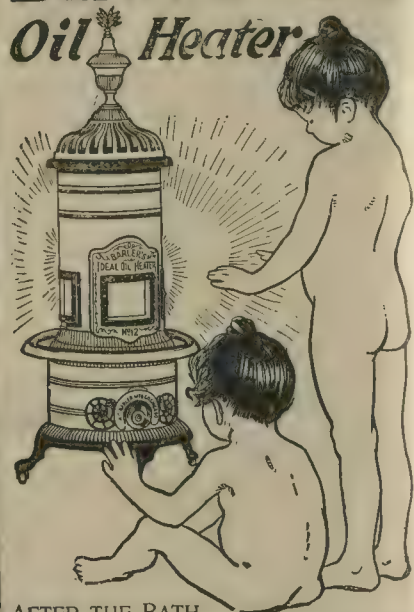
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BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE AGAINST WHICH OUR NEXT EXPEDITION WILL BE UNDERTAKEN.

TOWARDS THE FORBIDDEN CITY: DR. SVEN HEDIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ATTEMPT TO REACH LASSA.

As reported in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, and here printed by the courtesy of that body.

AFTER the completion of the journey during which I explored the Tarim River (1899-1901), I pitched my camp at the little town of Charkhlik, on the edge of the desert, and gave myself a month's much-needed rest.

Meanwhile, however, I organised and equipped the largest caravan I have ever led into unknown regions. It comprised thirty Mussulmans, four Cossacks, one Mongolian lama from Kara-Shahr, thirty-nine camels, forty-five horses and mules, seventy asses, fifty sheep, and eight dogs.

I sent on the caravan, under the command of two of the Cossacks, by well-known trails over the mountains which run along the northern boundary of Tibet, and so up on to the great plateau of that country. I myself, taking with me the other two Cossacks and some of the horses, rode up by the bed of the little river Charkhlik—a most disagreeable road, encumbered as it was with loose stones. One day we crossed the stream no less than sixteen times, getting several wettings in doing so, but we did not lose anything except one horse-load of supplies. Finally, after an instructive journey over many difficult passes, we reached the western shores of the lake of Kum-koll, the appointed rendezvous.

On June 4 we beheld in the distance the long black line of the caravan slowly wending its sinuous way towards us. It was quite a pleasure to watch them battling up through the storm, while the water of the lake, crumpled into big waves, was dashing against the shore. The two Cossacks in command, Chernoff and Cherdon, putting their heels into their horses' sides, galloped on ahead to my tent, and reported, in military style, that all was safe; and then the whole party filed on past me in procession, which took them a good hour to accomplish, the camel-bells meanwhile jangling in solemn harmony. And when they were all settled down into their new quarters, they gave the lake-side the appearance of a busy market.



DR. SVEN HEDIN,
THE FAMOUS SWEDISH EXPLORER.

My plan was to march on southwards until we reached a region with tolerable pasture, and there establish a fixed camp as a basis from which to carry on further operations. But a difficult piece of country still lay between us and the Arka-tagh, the highest mountain range on the face of the earth. The ground was soft and gave way under the animals' feet, and we got entangled in a bewildering labyrinth of exasperating small hill ranges, where we were again and again obliged to turn back and retrace our steps. Every day I sent on pioneers in advance to



TYPES OF OUR PROSPECTIVE OPPONENTS: TIBETAN IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DR. SVEN HEDIN, REPRODUCED IN HIS BOOK, "CENTRAL ASIA AND TIBET," PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT.

The Tibetan mounted men by whom Dr. Sven Hedin was surrounded during his journey towards Lassa are intrepid riders. They are armed with long black muskets, swords, pikes, and lances. They spring apparently from nowhere, and gallop past intruders, flourishing their weapons and uttering the wildest yells and whoops.

reconnoitre and find out the best route for the caravan to take. In one place we lost thirteen asses; in another, nine; but we saved their loads, and packed them on the horses, though not before we had cut them down considerably. Upon reaching the foothills which stretched in front of the mighty chains that form the Arka-tagh mountains, we rested a couple of days to reconnoitre and search for a pass. Here the animals got the last bite of pasture they ate for a long, long time.

From our last encampment on the north side of the Arka-tagh, I sent home ten men and such of the asses as survived, and then continued my march over the repellent mountains which, in my experience, have always been so formidable to surmount. We made our way up through sterile valleys littered with gravel, battered every day by violent storms of snow and hail and rain. In this way the animals' strength became more and more exhausted in proportion as their burdens were made heavier and heavier.

Once over the pass of the Arka-tagh, we pushed on south through an absolutely unknown region, where we crossed innumerable mountain chains, over passes of stupendous height, skirted the shores of innumerable lakes, and forded innumerable rivers, but almost the whole time through a barren country, totally devoid of grass, so that every day the caravan-animals grew more emaciated. We continued to shoot yaks, wild



THE TIBETAN BEAST OF BURDEN: BLACK YAK FEEDING.

Tame yaks are white, black, grey, and brown, and all intermediate gradations of these colours. The wild yak is invariably black, and in early spring his winter coat almost sweeps the ground. At such seasons wild and tame are almost indistinguishable; and a story is told of a big-game hunter who shot his own baggage-animals by mistake.

bare as a billiard-ball, and my moustache cut off altogether. I looked horrible; but then I was something like a genuine Mongol, especially after the lama had for several days smeared my face with grease, till I was partly black and partly brown. We travelled towards the south-east, and on the third day we made a long march, and in the evening perceived some Tibetan horsemen keeping a watch upon our movements from a distance. From this time onward we made it a practice to divide the night into three watches of three hours each, so that each of us had his three hours to do sentry-go. Fortunately, we had two first-rate helpers in Yollbars and Malenki, the two biggest and fiercest dogs my caravan possessed.

Our fourth day's march led through uninhabited and very hilly country. It rained in torrents both day and night without once ceasing. I confess I never saw such rain. Our tent stood beside a little lake. Fortunately for us there was a moon, which was able to shed a gentle diffused light through the dense masses of cloud that hung in the sky, and by its means we were enabled to keep in sight, though it was not altogether easy to do so, the line of animals tethered in front of the tent. During my turn at watching, two of the mules contrived to get loose, and I had no end of a business running up hill and down dale to catch them again.

A CAMP AT THE EDGE OF A TIBETAN GLACIER.

Travellers in Tibet are sometimes entirely dependent for water on melted snow and ice. This photograph was taken on the edge of the glacier.



TYPICAL TIBETANS.

The figures photographed in this group are typical of the people on either side of the Tibetan border.

asses, and antelopes, and consequently were in no want of meat. The Cossacks also kept the camp supplied with partridges and wild geese.

As camp No. 38 yielded a bit of tolerable pasture, we stayed there two or three days to rest. Whilst we were there the Cossacks chanced to catch sight of a bear, and whilst following him up came upon a Tibetan encampment of three men, with horses and yaks. The Cossacks hurried back to bring the news to me; and I at once sent them back again, with the lama to act as interpreter, to glean some information about the region we were in. But when they reached the place the Tibetans were gone, and our horses were not in a good enough condition to admit of our following them.

We learned afterwards that the Tibetan hunters posted off southwards and told the nearest native chiefs that an army of Russians was approaching from the north. Hence our arrival was known long before we suspected it, and a sharp look-out was being kept throughout the country north of Lassa and along all the roads which led to that mystic city. I strongly suspected that this encounter with the Tibetan hunters would bode us no good. Accordingly, when we found that there was very good pasture at camp No. 44, besides traces of recent nomad encampments in the neighbourhood, I decided to make that my main camp or base for further expeditions. At the same time I made haste to complete my Mongolian equipment, and after having made quite sure of the position of the camp by astronomical determination, on July 27 I started for the south, accompanied by the Buriat Cossack Shagdur and the Mongolian lama. I



UNLOADING A YAK.

Yaks are very surefooted, and a good one will carry a load of over two hundred pounds safely along the steepest hillside. They can exist on the scantiest grass, but grain food suits them for a few days only. Eight miles a day is good average work. A recent traveller tried leather boots for his yaks, without success.



On the fifth day of our march we did a very long ride, passing on the way a caravan of Mongolian pilgrims. Late at night we came to a black tent, the owner of which, Sampo Singhi, a shepherd, gave us a friendly reception and sold us a sheep, which he suffocated by holding his fingers in its nostrils. He also gave us cream and sour milk, so that for the next few days we fared quite sumptuously. In the course of the following day's march we forded the river Satyu-sangpo, at that time tremendously swollen by the rains. It was the worst fording of a river I have ever experienced. The water in its deepest part came up to the pommel of the saddle, and little more than our horse's head and neck was visible above the raging flood. The mule which carried the two cases was swept away by the current, and floated a good distance down-stream, upheld by the cases, which acted as swimming-bladders. My horse slipped into deep water, and gave me a thorough drenching before he got his feet again.



A RELIGIOUS HOUSE IN TIBET: A TYPICAL LAMASERY.

Monasteries of the Lamas are always perched on the top or steep sides of a hill. They are built in stages connected by abrupt passages and stairs, guarded by Tibetan mastiffs. These dogs are almost as high as a donkey, and are so fierce that it goes hard with the stranger who attempts to enter without an attendant Lama.

Our encampment on the opposite bank was of a tragi-comical description. Not a scrap of dry wood was to be had, the *argol*, or dried dung, refused to burn, and it was impossible to move a foot without splashing into a pool of water.

The eighth day carried us over a couple of very high passes, beyond the second of which we entered a region fairly well peopled with nomads; their black tents dotted the clefts and slopes of all the mountains in the vicinity. The next evening we pitched our tent in a sort of corrie beside a brook, and had to the south of us the mountains which overhang Tengri-nor on the north. We had now travelled a distance of 180 miles from our main camp. Thus far were we destined to go, but no farther. For just before it got quite dark we were surrounded by Tibetans, who announced that we were their prisoners, and that one step farther would cost us our lives. Our lama was in a panic of terror, and believed we should be instantly slain. We accordingly halted, and awaited passively the progress of events. Thirty-seven sentinels were posted round our tent. We saw the Tibetans' fires through the mist in every direction, but more especially on the road towards Lassa. The next day, too, we kept tolerably quiet upon perceiving a band of fifty-three mounted men, armed with long black muskets, swords, pikes, and lances, spring up like mushrooms out of the ground, and gallop in extended order towards our tent. Uttering a string of the wildest yells or war-whoops, they charged straight down upon us, but, swinging off to both sides, drove on past, then wheeled round and came back again like a hurricane, flourishing their pikes over their heads. After that they pitched their tents close to ours, and began to shoot. This they did, it would seem, to inspire us with respect. Our impression was that, if they intended to take our lives in a polite manner, it was scarcely necessary to levy so many people to do it.

After a while this later band arranged themselves in little troops, and rode off in the direction from which we had come. They were all dressed in black and red cloaks; the officers wore big white hats, while the remainder had red bands round their heads. As a rule, however, the Tibetans go bare-headed, and never have their hair either combed or cut.

Meanwhile we were treated with the greatest friendliness by the first comers. An old lama assured us that we had nothing whatever to fear: the Dalai Lama had given orders that we should be treated with the greatest consideration, and all that we needed in the way of provisions should be provided us free of cost. Accordingly they brought us milk, butter, and lard in their bowls, and presented us with more mutton and firewood than we knew what to do with, nor would they accept any kind of payment whatsoever in return. In the course of a few days, he said, the "bombo," or governor, of the province of Nakchu would arrive, and then we should know our fate. And in due time the said high official put in his

appearance, and we soon saw a large village of white and blue tents spring up alongside the road to Lassa. Through his interpreter, who spoke Mongolian, the Governor invited me to a grand banquet in his tent, but I answered that, if he wished to see me, he was at liberty to pay me a visit. Accordingly, in the course of the afternoon, we perceived a crowd of horsemen gallop out from among the tents and ride towards us. They consisted of Kamba-Bombo, Governor of Nakchu, and Nanso Lama, accompanied by several other dignitaries, besides officers and soldiers armed as if for a campaign—sixty-seven of them in all, each man mounted and dressed in handsome ceremonial robes. I question whether they ever clearly understood who I was; but, seeing the pomp and ceremony they assumed, it was evident they imagined somebody out of the common was disguised beneath my tattered Mongolian garb. Kamba-Bombo rode first, surrounded by his staff. He wore a costume of yellow silk, had on a red head-dress and Mongol boots of green velvet, and was mounted on a big grey mule with a costly saddle, and had his saddle-cloth embroidered with silver and turquoises. He dismounted, and, followed by a throng of his officers, greeted me politely, and stepping into our wretched tent, took his seat on a bag of maize.

All these men carried swords, suspended from richly chased silver belts, ornamented with corals and rubies. They wore, further, *garos* (or talisman cases) round their necks, and were adorned with rings, bracelets, and other finery, and had their hats trimmed with feathers. My honest lama was completely overcome by all this magnificence, and kept his eyes the whole time fixed on the ground.

Meanwhile Kamba-Bombo was in the very best humour, now that he had us completely in his power, and declared categorically that, no matter who we were, we must retrace our steps if we did not wish to have our heads cut off, at the same time drawing his hand significantly across his throat. I found it was perfectly useless to argue with him; he had imperative orders from the Dalai Lama. Thereupon he presented me with a couple of horses, a flock of sheep, and some provisions—gifts of priceless value, which, however, I was totally unable to return—and appointed an escort of three officers and twenty men to accompany us as far as the river Satyu-Sangpo on our way back. With these men we were soon on the most friendly footing, so that when they left us we felt quite melancholy.

At last, on Aug. 20, we reached our main camp, thankful that we were still safe and whole in life and limb. For, although we had not had the good fortune to reach the "Holy City," we comforted ourselves with the thought that we had done our utmost to get there, even to the extent of risking our lives for that object.



CHORTENS, OR LAMAS' TOMBS.

These monuments are built of stone and mud, plastered over and painted white. Within there is a cavity in which are placed medallions and miniature chortens made of the ashes of the departed mixed with clay and impressed with various designs. As it is sacrilege to abstract these, genuine specimens are difficult to obtain. Round the lower part of the chortens are often placed inscribed stones bearing the words which all good Lamas keep constantly repeating—"Om, mane padmi hum"—(Oh, the jewel in the lotus)—referring to the Buddhist sacred legend. Other stones have pictures of Buddha and chortens engraved on them.

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF CENTRAL ASIA: LASSA, THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LASSA BY M. OUCHE NARZOUNOF, THE ONLY EUROPEAN WHO HAS ENTERED THE FORBIDDEN CITY SINCE 1846.



M. Narzounof is the only pilgrim who has ever brought back photographs of Lassa. He entered the city in the company of Mongol, Buriat, and Kalmyk pilgrims—Russian subjects of the Lama persuasion, who make a yearly journey to Lassa, for which facilities are accorded them by the Czar. At certain times the pilgrims in Lassa number over ten thousand. From the photographs we obtain an admirable general idea of Lassa, with its gilt-roofed temples leading up to the Potala, the residence of the head of the religion, the Dalai Lama. The vast concourse of buildings and of temples is at once a citadel and a palace crowning the sacred mountain, Mar-bo-Ri.

The British Gate to Tibet.



A British Advanced Guard in Sikkim
in Winter Costume.

BEING A DESCRIPTION OF THE TIBETAN AND SIKKIM BORDERLAND, BY MISS S. M. TAYLOR.

MY aneroid only registered a few hundred feet above 12,000, for we had climbed down the Lingtu long ago, but there was still no sign of any habitation, and the shades of evening were already falling fast. Except for the narrow mule-track through the snow and certain knowledge of shelter at hand, my heart would have sunk into my nailed boots at this scene of desolation and despair proffered by the great mountains and vast valleys in the growing dusk. Then we rounded a shoulder of the mountain-side, and lo! away in a distant hollow a tiny handful of huts nestling together inside a tall, irregular stockade, reminiscent of Red Indian stories. A few glimmers of lights, blue in the cold distance, showed life. This was the Fort of Gnatong. Some scattered huts, flattered by the name of bazaar, are first passed; also, well away from the path, a very small fenced-in level, with perhaps a dozen snow-covered mounds—the British cemetery. At the Fort gate, officious natives are eager to show the way to the mess. The cosier little dak-bungalow is occupied by the police-officer in charge of the fort, but now on a visit to the Political Officer at Guntok. The mess, though so deserted and comparatively spacious, is, however, just as comfortable (and this does not say much) as when English officers were in occupation. The Princess of Wales (now our gracious Queen), as portrayed by Luke Fildes, still wears her strings of pearls—black pearls here because of the smoke from



A TIBETAN CHIEF AND HIS YOUNG WIFE.

The chief wears gorgeous gaberdine-like robes of old Chinese brocade. On their heads are caps of fine fur. In the left ear hangs a long earring of lumps of turquoise and large pearls, and in the right ear is a single turquoise gem close to the lobe.



A TIBETAN CHIEF AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

In this photograph the single turquoise gem in the right ear (already referred to) is well defined. The chief's robe is relieved with light green silk at the neck, wrists, and ankles. A chief observed by a recent traveller continually turned a fine prayer-wheel.

Chancery Lane—which needless to say have not the slightest resemblance to their London namesakes, and of Maud Grove, whose nomenclature evidently points to a romance. From one corner the Fort commands a fine view towards the Pass into Tibet. Gnatong was our furthest post in the Sikkim Campaign, and on my last visit it was pointed out to me where the "Queen's" were, where the "Derbyshires" surprised the enemy, and where the Goorkhas severely punished them.

A table is not a good bed, and it is well to start early, when the snow is still crisp; so before eight o'clock we have breakfasted and packed and are off, coolies and all. The way is unspeakable, especially later on, and on southern slopes where the tropical sun has turned the surface of snow and ice into a slippery slush covering a deadly base. I ride a catlike, shoeless Tibetan pony, but even he throws me into a snow-drift. This was my introduction to

many pine logs—above the centre of the yawning fireplace—post of honour; other newspaper pictures, coloured or black-and-white, paper all the walls; deal tables and kitchen chairs form the furniture. I arrange to sleep on one of the former, for the adjoining bed-room is a damp, black hole, and full of draughts through the crevices of the badly laid planks that form the sides. There is just time before night for a stroll through the lanes or alleys between the rows of wooden huts or sheds, to renew acquaintanceship with Hyde Park Corner and



CHINESE INTERMARRIAGE WITH TIBETANS: THE TIBETAN WIFE OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL AND HER CHILDREN.



A BAND OF TIBETAN MINSTRELS.

Two of these minstrels carry a rude sort of violin, not unlike the ancient "erhu" of Britain, and played with a bow.



A REMNANT OF A FORMER BRITISH ADVANCE:
THE FORT AT GNATONG.



THE MAIN ROUTE INTO TIBET: THE JELAPLA PASS.



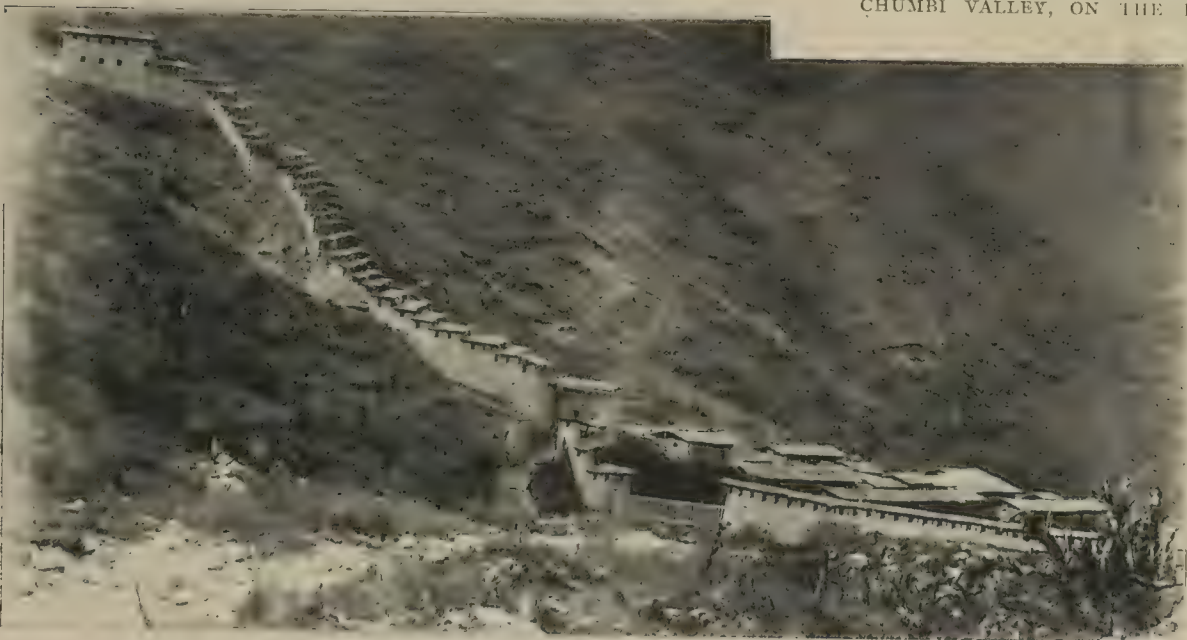
ON THE ROAD TO LASSA: A TYPICAL TIBETAN HAMLET IN THE
CHUMBI VALLEY, ON THE ROUTE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.



A LAMA TEMPLE ON THE JELAPLA PASS, JUST BEYOND
THE BARRIER WALL OF TIBET.



LAMAS' HOLY TOMBS, OR CHORTENS, AND PRAYER-FLAGS.



THE BARRIER WALL OF TIBET, WITH A PURELY TIBETAN VILLAGE JUST WITHIN.
The wall a quarter of a mile beyond Yatung runs across the bottom of the valley and extends a few hundred feet up on each side. No stranger may pass the gate, but anyone may go round by the end of the wall.



THE MEETING-PLACE OF BRITISH AND TIBETAN TERRITORY: THE CHINESE CUSTOMS OFFICES AT YATUNG.
The Customs Officer is usually an Englishman. At the Customs the packs are stopped for registration, but no duty is levied except on mules and ponies.

Tibet Proper. He had managed to skate over the frozen marsh-pools of the Kapup basin, and with a beating heart, whose thumps reached me through the saddle, despite his stolid halt for breath every few minutes and my occasional voluntary descents, to carry me to the top of the Jelapla, a height of 14,400—some say 14,700—feet above sea-level. There is a cairn here, and I added my stone and annexed some of the Tibetan prayers on strips of bark paper affixed by native travellers. A beautiful view down the Langrang Valley culminated in Chumularhi's virgin peak; but I was quickly persuaded by the icy blast behind me to leave the view alone and start the descent into Tibet. I mounted, and soon afterwards my pony gave me that hint to walk, and I took it.

The way of a waterfall is the first course of the track, then a climb down a vertical natural staircase of big boulders; later on, the declivity lessens, and finally the trail crosses and recrosses the boisterous stream by bridges of pine stems, simply laid side by side, and railless. You can see the foaming waters rolling below if you look between the round stems, slippery with melted snow, at your feet; but I find it easier to ride than to walk over them, the pony being surer-footed than I, since he has four legs and can straddle. These bridges are nothing as compared to the swinging cane ones that traverse the Sikkim



ON THE WAY TO TIBET: A NOTED BRIDGE.

The bridge and hamlet here depicted afford one of the liveliest points for traffic on the way from Sikkim to Tibet. Near the bridge is a rest-house for travellers, with a balcony overlooking the river.



TIBETANS UNDER ARMS: TYPICAL SOLDIERS.

The Tibetan soldiers near the frontier dress very carelessly. They come from Shigatze, the Chatham of Tibet, whence they are relieved every year. In their untidiness they are in sharp contrast to the Chinese soldiers, who wear a picturesque uniform of scarlet and black velvet.

the roofs are of shingle, weighted by heavy stones, and across those of the chiefs' there float strings of small flags or strips of cloth, to propitiate demons; which reminds one of the rags tied round Irish wells by a superstitious peasantry. A quarter of a mile down the valley beyond the Mart is the Barrier Wall, crossing the stream by a palisade and running a short distance up each side of the lateral slopes. It was built by the Chinese to demarcate the line beyond which strangers should not be allowed to penetrate, and above the gate is an inscription in their language to this effect. We did not attempt to enter the sacred portal, but, mounting the hillside, rounded the wall-end from above. Within was a hamlet much the same size as Yatung, and some Tibetan women were dancing and playing in a boisterous way close to a wall-picture of a large white horse—the travellers' god. They are attractive to look at, the women. My hostess's maid was an especially handsome wench, and a very fascinating figure in her maroon gown, gaily striped apron from a native loom, inner silk jacket showing at the neck and turned back at the wrists to form cuffs, red halo-like headdress, and square amulet and huge earrings thickly encrusted with turquoise matrix. Unfortunately she is as false as she is fair, and she is very capricious,

frequently abandoning her husband in the ravine for a visit to the main Chumbi Valley, to an aunt, she says. The men are less good-looking, and at times even grotesque—especially when saluting in the correct Tibetan way, which is by putting the tongue out. The children are quaint, dirty little mortals, often naked, and as kerchiefless as the little boy on Margate pier.

Well above the Chumbi Valley, we walked on past a group of grazing yak and black tents to the temple known as the Kachu Gumpa, and visible from the Jelapla. A red-capped *anni* (nun) with cropped head and gown tucked high above her knees appeared from one of the adjoining buildings to show us round, which she took care should be in the orthodox way, the temple to our right. She twisted her bronze prayer-wheel the whole time and unceasingly muttered, "Om, mane padmi hum" (oh, the jewel in the lotus), perhaps to protect herself from our evil contact. In one little shed were forty-four red prayer-wheels the size of a flour-bin, forming a square of eleven each side. Below them was a notched arrangement so contrived that the devotee, by pulling his hand along, as an errand-boy drags a stick along a fence, could walk round and round, turning the whole lot of wheels with but little effort. Much higher up the mountains is

another temple, a square building—with red Chinese eaves, and its chief entrance overhung with black draperies, like a French church for a

funeral. We entered neither, but the interiors were doubtless like those seen in Sikkim, with altars on which stand bronze tea-pot-like jugs for holy water, putty coloured butter creations and offerings of little heaps of tea-leaves and flour, and the usual impossible wall-decorations of scenes from Buddhist mythology.

The masks donned by the lamas on festivals, purposely hideous, so that, accustomed to such sights upon earth, the souls departed from this life should not be afraid of the most horrible demons in the next world—these we had also seen.

On our way back to the Mart, we were met by some Tibetan soldiers carrying rifles and sent to spy on us. They look a lot of ruffians, and are dressed in civil Tibetan costume, only dirtier. The Chinese soldiers are, on the contrary, very smart in their wide scarlet cloth jackets, trimmed with a black velvet border and Chinese characters on the breast. The former have an eye to business, and sell their snuff-horns, their sets of chopsticks in shagreen cases, and many other curios. I acquired, too, some rosaries, one of which had had its monetary value enhanced by the number of prayers said over it, while the beads of another were made of segments of a holy lama's skull. They sell game occasionally, if they have had any luck; for they are no shots, though the sport is excellent, especially in pheasants, and we feast on the handsome crested monal and the green crimson-streaked blood pheasant; and, when we leave, bear away a memento in a bushy-tailed skin of the rare little cat-bear.



A TYPICAL TIBETAN STREET.

The huts on the left are of strong rough masonry, covered with a good shingle roof with heavy eaves. On the right are the residence of the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs and the houses of two Tibetan chiefs, marked by strings of fluttering flags.



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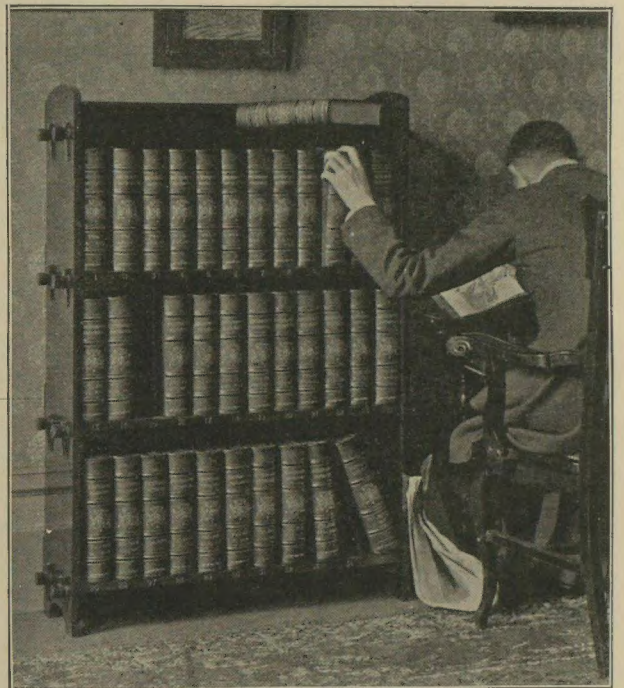
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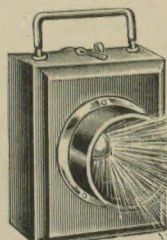
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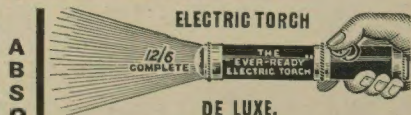
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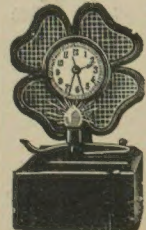
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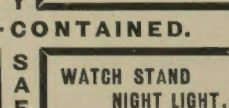
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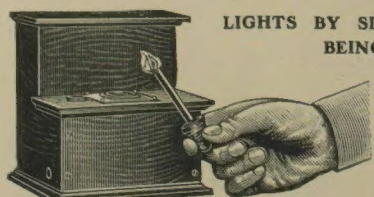
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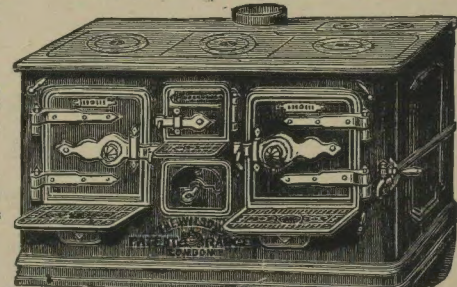
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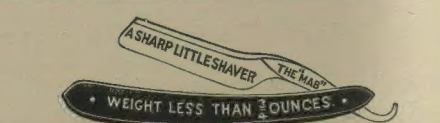


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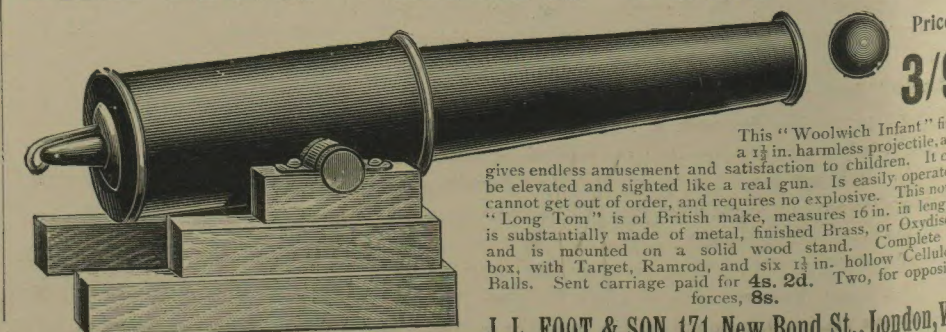


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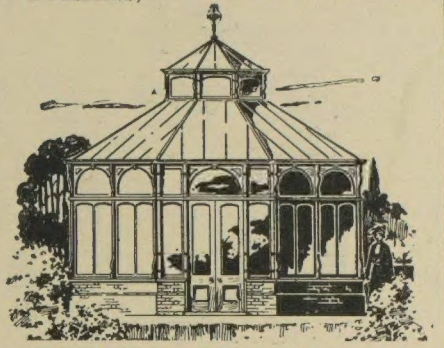
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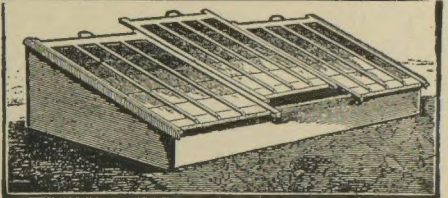
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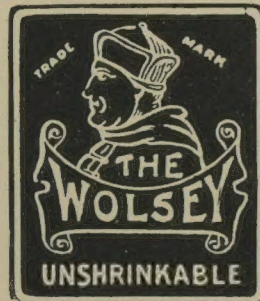
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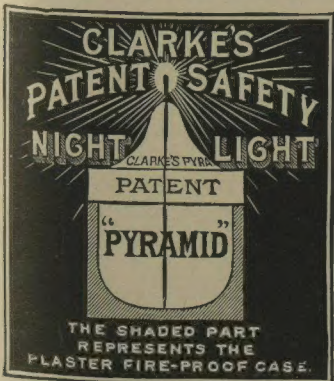
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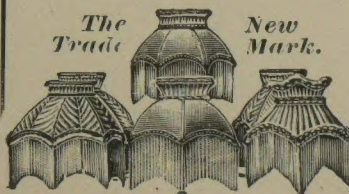
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